THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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THE BOURGANANI ELOPEMENT.

Further Details—The Successive Phases of the Italian Adventurer's Courtship and Marriage—New Developments—A Down-Town Merchant Involved in a Conspiracy to Extort Moneys—Bourganani as a "Sneak Thief"—His Utter Depravity.

In our issue of yesterday we gave a general outline of this now notorious case, and of the history of the party principally concerned. We are now able to give, from authentic sources, further and interesting details of the early history of the Italian Bourganani (in connection with his courtship and marriage of the widow of General Eaton), and also some new pecuniary personal disclosures not yet made public.

Mrs. General Eaton was originally a Miss Margaret O'Neil, daughter of William O'Neil, of Washington. She was married at an early age to Purser Timberlake—afterwards to General Eaton—who died, leaving her a wealthy, fashionable, and celebrated widow. While residing in Washington under these highly auspicious circumstances, no longer young, but full of talent and vivacity, she attended, one evening, a ball given at Scott's Hall.

On this occasion, she was accompanied by her grandchildren, and they directed her notice to a young Italian, Antonio Bourganani by name, of rather stout build, decidedly handsome, with luxuriant curling hair, graceful, and, at first sight, pleasing. The grandchildren conceived a liking for this Italian, and ascertaining that he was a dancing-master by profession, expressed a wish to attend his school. Mrs. Eaton yielded to their desire, and made the necessary arrangements, paying the advance fee, $60 per quarter, for the two children, and accompanying them in the evenings to the dancing-master's establishment. At last one of her children approached Mrs. Eaton, and stating, with that eloquence with which youth always asks a favor for those whom it loves, that Signor Bourganani was very poor, and was obliged to walk a long way to and from between his school and his humble boarding-house, requesting of his grandmother that she would be kind enough to allow Signor Bourganani permission to take a meal at her house occasionally. To this request Mrs. Eaton, who had been educated in the somewhat haughty code of the ancient regime, replied by a decided negative.

Time passed on, and Signor Bourganani opened an additional dancing school at Alexandria, which was inaugurated with what is termed in common parlance "a grand ball"—that is, as "grand" as his very limited finances would allow. To this ball the grandchildren were invited, and, receiving permission, attended, and were the recipients of the dancing-master's most elaborate attentions. Especially was this the case with the girl Emily, then a child of 10 or 11 years of age, who returned home delighted with the ball, and especially enraptured in her childish way with Sig. Bourganani, whose praise she never wearied of repeating to her grandmother. From the date of this Alexandria ball Emily became devoted alike to the person and the interest of Bourganani, and as she was of a spirit and determination far beyond her years, her affection took a practical shape. One afternoon Mrs. Eaton on entering her house beheld in the hall an old trunk, with the initials A. B. She inquired of a servant to whom the trunk belonged, and was answered that Miss Emily had superintended its arrival.

Emily was sent for, and replied boldly that it was "Signor Bourganani's trunk, and that *she* had told him that he might live there with them—he would be no trouble, would sleep anywhere; and then he was so handsome, and so poor, and had no friends or home." The child pleaded and argued with such earnestness that, under protest and against her better judgment, Bourganani was allowed to take up his abode under the very roof that had been the special "local habitation" of General Eaton. And thus the Italian's first step to fortune and to infamy was taken. He entered his new home with soiled linen, and shabby-genteel dress; but Mrs. Eaton, having finally determined to befriend him, executed her intention with the utmost zeal. She loaned him a sum of money, purchased him a gentlemanly outfit, and treated him with consideration.

He was but 20 years of age, and she regarded him as a mere boy. The boy, however, had all the cunning of the man, and bided his time. He commenced modestly at first, was grateful, quiet, and humble, and impressed his benefactress favorably. But as months passed by he grew more bold. Having ascertained that the children were entirely dependent upon their grandmother, and that the latter was a woman of *substantial* wealth, being sure, as he imagined, of the affection of the younger members of the family, he conceived the idea of *marrying* the head of the family herself. The disparity of age did not daunt him; he desired but her money—and what are three score years to three-score thousands?

He proceeded steadily towards his ends—devoted himself with respectful attention and tenderness to the object of his arts—escorted Mrs. Eaton in all her walks and rides, and daily gained a new place in her affections. But his career was not wholly untroubled. One of the grandchildren, now in the Marine service of the United States, began to suspect his intentions, and vehemently remonstrated with his relative concerning them. But then Bourganani had a valuable auxiliary in Emily, who, at least, in her love for the Italian, seems to have been honest and unselfish, satisfied only to do and say as he deemed best; and in spite of all opposition, Bourganani persevered.

He was somewhat of a poet, this Italian, and he talked to Mrs. Eaton of his "feelings" and his "dreams," and at length committed himself by a declaration. Mrs. Eaton at first laughed at him, and told him "not to be a fool in the presence of his *mother;*" but, ridicule-proof, the adventurer talked on, and by mere power of tongue, overcame alike Mrs. Eaton's scruples and common sense. The lady's mother, too, had been fascinated by the Italian (who seems to have had that fatal gift of the snake by which it is enabled to destroy the bird), and warmly approved of Bourganani's proposal. At last, *by the side of General Eaton's grave*, the adventurer demanded a definite and final answer, and received one in the affirmative. The report of this singular "engagement" created alike public comment and domestic confusion.

The press was "exercised" on the subject, the lady's friends gave her advice and wrote her letters, and the grandson above referred to absolutely struck her in his wrath at the announcement of the "betrothal," and vowed vengeance upon the very life of the Italian. *Three* ministers of the gospel being requested to marry the ill-assorted couple, refused to do so, and any man save Bourganani would have despaired; but *he*, an equal combination of Augustus Cæsar and the devil, crafty as the one and cruel as the other, persevered; a minister was procured who united them, though he frankly told Mrs. Eaton that, under the circumstances, he would rather bury her than marry her; and Mrs. Eaton ceased to be, and Madame Bourganani reigned in her stead. Thus the Italian beggar, image-vender, and dancing-master "married money" and became the husband of one of the "celebrated women" of America.

During the first four years of his married life, Bourganani, strange to say, proved to be an exemplary husband. But he was merely perfecting his plans in silence. His wife's property was settled on herself in her own name, and was estimated at over $80,000. The Italian's first step was to *beg* from his wife the present of a house in Washington City, worth about $15,000. The petition was granted, and from the moment of his entrance into the possession of this property the demon of avarice seems to have seized him bodily. And now a new party appears upon the stage. A Mr. ——, a down town merchant, associated with the Cuba trade, is stated to have entered into a conspiracy with Bourganani to defraud and rob the wife of the latter. B. professed to be anxious to engage in business, and introduced Mr. —— to his wife. Mr. —— expressed his willingness to assist B., and to take him into partnership, if the latter would advance $20,000. The wife advanced the money. Mr. —— demanded $5000 more. This demand was satisfied. Mr. ——, insatiable as a vulture, raised his price to $30,000. Even this sum was placed at his disposal. The parties now pretended to be glutted with their plunder. Bourganani entered into business, and his rich, we mean his *poor*, wife enjoyed a few months of pecuniary peace. But the calm was of short duration. Late one night Bourganani returned home from business, and abruptly demanded that $20,000 should be paid to him the following day. He condescended to no explanations, but the money he must have. His wife refused him on the ground of her inability to raise the amount required. Bourganani, who knew neither pity, gratitude, or honor, hinted that he could name a property that was available, by the amount settled upon two of her grandchildren, the girl Emily and her younger brother, who lived with them, under his (nominal) protection. Madame Bourganani flatly refused thus to beggar her grandchildren to further his selfish ends, and then, in return, her husband coolly expressed his determination at once to decamp to Europe. And for a rarity he kept his word. He departed by stealth on the next steamer, leaving instructions with his confederate, the down-town merchant aforesaid, to undertake his case during his absence. Bourganani is also said to have deposited with his "assistant" $5000 for the maintenance of his (Bourganani's) family; but the merchant never accounted for the one-fifth part of this sum.

But he proved a faithful ally in evil, nevertheless. He never rested by day or night till, by working alternately upon Madame B.'s hopes and fears, her love and her pride, by taxing her reason and exhausting her physical system, he prevailed upon her to sign away at Washington, not only the coveted property, the only heritage of her grandchildren, but also all her right and title to her own estate (with the exception of a single house) in favor of her husband. Thus, by a stroke of her pen, in a moment of exhaustion and infatuation, the wife of Bourganani rendered herself and her children paupers. The magistrates advised her against this rash act, but the "down-town merchant" knew the weakness of her heart, and prevailed.

Bourganani returned, and his confederate and himself enjoyed the spoils.

Madame Bourganani, who was now aware that she had committed a very serious indiscretion, on several occasions endeavored to remedy her folly by appealing to what she supposed might be the "better nature" of her husband. One day, by her intercessions, she succeeded in so exasperating the Italian that his anger overcame his caution, and handing her the writings which had conveyed to him her earthly all, he exclaimed, "There, take your papers, and begone." Almost incredible to state, the tide of feeling in the breast of his wife was turned by this sudden involuntary generosity, and giving back the papers to him, she simply said, "No, I will not mistrust my husband," and departed. Thus did she, for the second time, of her own accord become a pauper.

Meantime, while gratifying to the full his lust for gold, the Italian found time for a viler and a nameless passion. He had wearied of the wife who, in surrendering her wealth, had, in his eyes, lost her sole attraction, and he determined to distort to a foul and dastard purpose the once pure affection entertained for him by his adopted granddaughter Emily. This unfortunate young lady possessed a pleasing person, was of medium height, of a good figure, with rather sharp features, and was quiet and reserved in her manner. The chief element in her character seems to have been a morbid love for the Italian adventurer Bourganani; a love more deep than the passion of many a mature woman; a love at first sight, which has led to shame, and will probably endure till death; a love which in itself and its surroundings is not the least wonderful feature of this remarkable case.

The conduct of Bourganani towards this young girl, whom he was bound by every manly tie to shield, exhibits a picture of moral turpitude utterly indescribable. He betrayed her by a long and gradual course of seduction, and thoroughly succeeded in confounding and perverting her moral sense. It was an intellectual as well as a spiritual and physical destruction. And what is the most amazing of all, it has been recently ascertained that the fact of her child's ruin by the act of her own husband was, for several months previous to the denouement, *more than suspected by the unhappy wife and mother.* What a situation must have been hers all through the weary time! The human soul cannot imagine a domestic state more truly horrible. The minute details of the Italian's villany in this connection are too gross for publication; they really make one sick of city life and human nature.

The scoundrelism of Bourganani was very peculiar. While he has proved himself to be a rascal on a large scale, he has also committed crimes of the most petty description. In order to raise the funds needed for his flight with his victim, he not only robbed his wife of many thousands of dollars, but secretly sold her silver, her pictures, her kitchen crockery, and similar comparative trifles. He also robbed his wife not long ago of some silver spoons, which he disposed of at a pawnbroker's. The spoons were missed by Madame Bourganani, and a detective was employed, who traced the articles by a regular sequence from the receiving shop to the hands of Signor Bourganani himself, who being thus exposed, like a whipped hound absolutely begged upon his knees to his wife for mercy. Is there a depth of meanness that can be below such degradation?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Indian Outbreak in Arizona.

Commissioner Cooley has received a communication from La Paz, Arizona Territory, dated April 12, 1866, in which the Superintendent of Indian Affairs invites attention to his previous report, where he stated that he feared the present difficulties there would only increase, and result in open warfare between the whites and Chimehuavos, as the Mojaves, with their allies, claim and expect the protection of the whites. He now reports that information had reached him on the 11th of April that an outbreak had taken place between the whites and Hualapais, the particulars of which are substantially as follows:—A company of five men were out on a prospecting tour, and had made their camp at a place called the Willows, on the road from Fort Mojave to Prescott, about the 6th of April. While four men were absent from camp, the Indians, supposed to be Hualapais, as the locality is in their country, killed the man left in camp and burned the cabin. When this became known at Hardyville, a settlement about seven miles above Mojave, a party of armed citizens started out and killed nine Indians, among the number the Chief of the Hualapais, Wauba-Tonna, and several women and children. The Superintendent thinks it probable now that an alliance will be formed between the Hualapais and Chimehuavos against the whites. If this proves to be the case, he states that the whites will be in a dangerous situation, as very few troops are in that vicinity. He believes that the only safety for life and property on the river, is to establish the Indians on reservations in order to accomplish which the presence of troops will be absolutely necessary.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 29.

Public Lands.

The General Land Office is notified that at Roseburg, Oregon, titles were issued in March for 6354 acres of old settlement lands; cash sales of $3396; and at Travers city, Mich., 9518 acres were taken up in April for actual homestead settlements, and the Governor of that State has received titles for 7071 acres of swamp land under the act of Congress, September 28, 1850.

Colonization.

An enterprise is being inaugurated by an ex-officer of the Freedmen's Bureau to settle a colony of whites and blacks in Brevard, Florida. A large number are now awaiting transportation.

A Matter of Choice.

Naval Officer Lynch, of Charleston, having declined the little formality of taking the iron-clad oath, Secretary McCulloch omits to sign his pay warrants.

Pardon Wanted.

Colonel White, of guerilla fame, having been elected sheriff of Loudon county, Va., reached here yesterday, in company with his military co-laborer Moseby, seeking a pardon.

Amos Kendall.

On the 27th of June the venerable Amos Kendall leaves this country for a pleasure tour of a year in Europe. Thirty-two years ago, as Postmaster-General of Andrew Jackson's Cabinet, Mr. Kendall permitted Southern postmasters to rifle the mails and burn the anti-slavery matter contained therein; in 1865 the same Amos Kendall gave $84,000 to found the most anti-slavery Baptist Church in Washington.

The Minister to the Hague.

The commission of General Sickles as Minister to the Hague was sent to him on Saturday. He has not yet signified his acceptance or declination of the appointment.

Our Minister to Mexico.

Hon. L. D. Campbell, Minister to Mexico, left here last night *en route* for his home in Hamilton, Ohio. He had an interview with the Secretary of State on Saturday relative to his official duties, and it is understood that Mr. Campbell will return here next week to receive final instructions, and depart for Mexico to join the Republican Government.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

The President has nominated to the Senate William Faxon, now Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy, in the place of Captain Fox, resigned—an appointment which gives general satisfaction, not only on account of his private worth, but fine executive ability. Captain Fox has been nominated as an additional Assistant Secretary of the Navy for the period of six months' under the law recently passed.

Hope of Peace Abroad.

Two of the foreign legations received private advices from Europe this evening by the last steamer, the tenor of which is, that peace will brobably be maintained. The Emperor Napoleon, it is said, will use every effort for the preservation of peace, and is strongly in favor of a European Congress. A European Congress, it is said, will be held. The English, French, and Prussian Governments have agreed to hold a Congress, and it is stated that Austria has also assented.

Austrian Troops for Mexico.

The statements that have recently been made to the effect that the Austrian troops intended for Mexico had been disbanded, were evidently made to mislead the public. The Austrian and Belgian reinforcements for Mexico will certainly come over in French vessels and under the French flag. The first detachment was ready to sail at the last dates.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE DEFAULTING CASHIER OF THE BANK OF FRANCE—PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE EXTRADITION TREATY FOR HIS SURRENDER.

In the United States Commissioner's Office, before Commissioner Betts, yesterday came up the case, in re. the Extradition of Surrean Lamirande. The examination was commenced in the above matter on the charge against the prisoner of being a defaulting cashier of the Bank of France to the extent of 800.000 francs. Mr. L. L. Coudert was examined, and testified that he saw the prisoner in Ludlow street jail; had previously seen him at the Metropolitan Hotel. On the 21st of March he got news from the Bank of France of the embezzlement, and went to Portland, where he learned that he was coming in the *Moravia*. Thence he went to Canada, where he found 6000 francs, supposed to be part of the money. He then returned here, and seeing the prisoner at the Metropolitan, had him arrested.

Baron Gaultier Boileau testified that he was the Consul-General of France. He called twice on the prisoner at Ludlow street jail, after he was arrested. On the first visit his consular pupil and Mr. Meilan, an agent of the French Police, were with him; on the second interview he and the prisoner were alone. On the first visit, he said to Mr Meilan, in the prisoner's presence, perhaps he will deny who he is? The prisoner said no; he was Mr Lamirande. At the first interview he talked of going back without putting in any plea. The witness said it would be better for him to do so.

On cross-examination, he testified that he had said to the prisoner he had better go back and confess all about it, as he would stand no chance on the trial; it was part of witness' duty to prosecute these cases, and he went to see him in that capacity; he had understood prisoner's family was of great respectability; Mr. Medlan had told him that his father was President of the Tribunal of Commerce, and a brother a magistrate.

The examination was then adjourned to Tuesday, at 11 A. M.

Messrs. Condert Brothers for the French Government; Mr. H. L Clinton, Mr. Stalknecht, and Mr. Spilthorne for the prisoner.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Bounty Jumping.

CURIOUS REVELATIONS AS TO HOW THE SYSTEM HAS BEEN CONDUCTED—ITS OPERATIONS DISCLOSED IN AN AFFIDAVIT SWORN TO BEFORE A UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER.

James Reilly came before Commissioner Betts on the 26th inst. and deposed that on the 10th of March, 1865, he enlisted as a volunteer in the regular army of the United States and thereby became entitled to receive seven hundred and fifty dollars as State local, and United States bounty. Reilly states, upon information and belief, that thereafter, and before making his affidavit, in this city, he was illegally defrauded of this bounty by James Hughes, and that his source of belief was an affidavit sworn to by Hughes, in which it is alleged he confessed to have defrauded Reilly of the sum above-mentioned. Yesterday the case was called on for hearing before Commissioner Betts.

AFFIDAVIT OF JAMES HUGHES.

State of New Jersey, Essex county, ss—James Hughes, of the city of New York, being duly sworn, says he is twenty-seven years of age; that he resides in Bleecker street New York; the firm of Allen, Riley & Hughes was composed of Theodore Allen, Peter Riley, deponent, and Marcus Cicero Stanley; the business of the firm was that of bounty brokers; on the 10th of March, 1865, we enlisted volunteers at Hoboken, in the state of New Jersey; we enlisted volunteers at Hoboken on the day last aforesaid—one hundred and sixty-eight men; they were on Monday, after enlistment, sent to Fort Lafayette, by the order of Colonel Lafayette C Baker; that Colonel Baker previous to enlisting the one hundred and sixty-eight men at Hoboken, at the Astor House, in the city of New York, requested our firm to enlist at the office we had opened at Hoboken, about twenty men a day and let them escape after they were enlisted and paid their bounty, which bounty we received from the city of Orange, New Jersey, and the townships of Caldwell and Livingston; that the men so enlisted and allowed to escape, were credited to the said city and townships; that deponent's said firm continued to enlist and allowed to escape, as aforesaid, under directions of said Colonel Baker, twenty men a day for seven or eight days; that said Baker told deponent's said firm that, by allowing the men to escape as aforesaid, others would be attracted to deponents' firm's place, in Hoboken; that deponent did not know any of the one hundred and sixty-eight men who enlisted on the 10th of March aforesaid; that deponent first saw Mayor Cleveland, of Jersey City, in relation to the enlistments; that deponent did not make any bargain with said Cleveland; that the bargain was made by Allen, and Landon, the clerk of our firm, with said Cleveland; the bargain was that $750 should be paid to each recruit by him to our firm; that deponent does not remember the day on which the bargain was made, but deponent knows it was made before the men were sent to Fort Lafayette; that after the men had been sent to Fort Lafayette deponent was informed by said Stanley that Colonel Baker was to receive $10 000 for the privilege he had granted the firm in the Hoboken operation; that said Stanley said it was to be called a testimonial to Baker, and that each member of the firm was to pay $2500 to make up the amount; and deponent further says that on Monday, the 13th day of March, the day the recruits were sent to Fort Lafayette, Mayor Cleveland paid our firm $66 0.0, and on the next day he paid the balance of $60,000; that out of the 60,000 said Riley handed Colonel Ilgis $54,000, being $800 for each recruit, because Colonel Ilgis said he would not give the certificates of credit unless he had the money in his hands. About ten or twelve days after this, as near as deponent can recollect, a telegraphic despatch was received from Provost-Marshal-General Fry by Colonel Ilgis and also by General Baker, directing the money to be paid over; that said money had been deposited in the Broadway Bank, in the city of New York, by Colonel Ilgis; that Colonel Ilgis gave a check to said Riley, payable to the order of Riley & Co., for $54 000; and deponent and said Riley went to said bank and drew said money in company with Colonel Ilgis; that after said money was drawn from said bank deponent and said Riley went to the office of said Stanley, in Nassau street, New York, where in a short time said Allen and Stanley came; that said $54.000 was then and there divided into four equal parts between deponent's said firm, each receiving $13 500 of said money; the sum of $66,000 first received from Mayor Cleveland was disposed of as follows:—$15,000 was given to runners employed in our firm, and the balance equally divided between the members of said firm, except $2000 which was paid to Dr Stow, the examining surgeon who examined the men at Hoboken. And this deponent further says that James Carey and William Colligan had a recruiting rendezvous in Water street, New York; that said Carey was arrested about the 10th of February, 1865, by Colonel Baker, and while in the custody of said Baker assigned over their rendezvous to said Stanley; said Stanley sent to said Carey and Colligan a telegraphic despatch saying nothing would be done to release them unless they assigned their place over to him; that in a few days thereafter said Colligan and Carey were released without trial; that said Stanley then sold the place of said Carey and Colligan for $6000, to Glever, Kelly, and Realigan and Larry Neaher, and the money was equally divided with deponent's said firm; that another place, belonging to said Cary and Colligan, No. 14 State street, was also assigned to said Stanley while they were still in custody; which said Stanley sold to James White, William Churchill, and Hugh Kane, for $4000; which said money was divided in four equal shares between deponent's said firm; that the amount of money received by said Stanley as his profits of deponent's said firm was about $50.000; that deponent's said firm were in business from six weeks to two months; that during the period of the existence of deponent's said firm said Stanley was constantly at the office of said Baker, with whom he appeared to be on mutual terms, and with whom he appeared to have confidential relations; that deponent does not know Stanley's present location, but he has understood said Stanley has absconded from the city of New York within the past three weeks And deponent further says that after said one hundred and sixty-eight recruits were sent to Fort Lafayette, said Stanley and said Baker both told deponent that said recruits were to be credited to Jersey City; that deponent left New York for St. Louis in May, and then went to Canada; that in the latter part of April, 1865, deponent went to the Astor House to see said Baker, and there saw him for the last time; that said Baker did not tell me then that he had an order for my arrest from General Fry; I never knew why the order of arrest from General Fry did not contain the name of Stanley. And this deponent further says that the $900 above referred to as having been paid Colonel Ilgis, with the $54.000, was for the men who had been previously enlisted by deponent's firm.

JAMES HUGHES.

Sworn before me this 24th day of January, 1866, at Newark, New Jersey

A S JACKSON,
United States Commissioner.

The complainant having been further briefly examined, the case was adjourned till this morning. The defendant not being able to find $56 000 bail, as required by the Court was committed to prison in the meantime.—*N Y. Herald.*

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader. -The United States vs Patrick Maloney. The defendant was convicted of a charge of having in his possession counterfeit money with intent to defraud. Maloney has been for many years a seaman, and recently an employe in the Seaman's Boarding-house, on Penn street.

On the 7th of March Officer Jeffries saw him in the act of redeeming a counterfeit 50 cent note. He looked at the note, and asked Maloney if he had any more of "that stuff." Maloney replied in the negative; but upon search there were found upon him forty-three counterfeit 25 cent notes in a small diary book.

He said he found them in the book on Chesnut street, and did not know they were counterfeit. But the employer of Maloney said he knew the book to have belonged to a steward of a ship, who sailed from his house in February, thus going to contradict the statement of Maloney.

As the prisoner preferred to have the sentence imposed immediately rather than Saturday, he was sentenced to an imprisonment of one year.

District Court No. 1—Judge Hare.—Gilbert Adams, to use of Lewis Audenried vs. International Insurance Company. An action on a policy of insurance on the steamer *Meteor*, destroyed by fire. Verdict for plaintiff for $5077 41.

O. Wilson Davis to use of Lewis Audenried vs. Manhattan Insurance Company. Same vs. Adriatic Insurance Company. Same vs. Hope Fire Insurance Company.

These cases were brought on the policies of insurance issued by the companies' defendant on the steamer *Meteor*, which was destroyed by fire. Verdict in each case for plaintiff for $5077 41.

Newberger & Hochstadter vs. the Howard & Co.'s Express Company. An action to recover the value of goods shipped by defendants, but which were lost. Verdict for plaintiff for $349 38.

George B. Barnes vs. Daniel Buck.—An action on a promissory note on which defendant was endorser. The defense set up was that the note was paid by the maker, and that thereby defendant was released from his endorsement. On trial.

District Court No. 2—Judge Stroud.—Thomas M. Freeland, vs Charles R. Randall. A feigned issue to determine the ownership of certain straw goods. Verdict for plaintiff.

George M. Steiman vs. Thomas J. Williamson. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $2963.

Wyncoop, to use, etc., vs. Robert Hamilton. An attachment execution. Verdict for plaintiff for $291 25.

Conrad & Brother vs George D. Smith. An action on a check for $225 given by defendant. The defense set up is payment. On trial.

A GLOOMY PASTORAL.—Archbishop Cullen has published, in Dublin, a pastoral letter on the "Month of May," which is not redolent of green fields, blossoms and flowers, but rather of wintry weather. He describes the desolation of the Church in Poland, the grievances of the Pope, robbed of his inheritance and exposed to the risk of being driven from the Holy City, "perhaps compelled to take the pilgrim's staff and retire into exile, not knowing where he is to rest his weary head." The Archbishop then speaks of cholera, emigration, the Protestant establishment, the land question, the Oaths bill, the proselytizing societies, Bishop Colenso, etc.

WISDOM.—A meeting of all the French learned societies is to take place at Amiens next August.

THIRD EDITION

OBITUARY.

The Sudden Death of Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott.

WEST POINT, N. Y., May 29.—Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott passed calmly out of existence this morning at 11·05 o'clock. He was surrounded at death by many friends, and the officers and professors of the Military Academy.

Sketch of the Life and Public Services of Brevet Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott.

Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott was born in Dinwiddie county, near the city of Petersburg, Virginia, on the 13th of June, 1786. The place of his birth is marked by a stone placed there by his early friends, who have since all passed away. His ancestors emigrated to this country from Scotland in the early portion of the last century, and settled in Virginia. Winfield Scott was a self made man.

He was left an orphan, and almost friendless, at the age of seventeen, and following his own inclination, addressed himself at that time to the study of the law. He made good progress in his professional studies, and was admitted to the bar in 1806.

He had attained a respectable practice in the courts of Eastern Virginia, two years after his admission, when the Government determined to increase the regular army, and young Scott applied for a commission, for which he had fitted himself by a study of all the books upon warfare that he could get dossession of.

He passed an examination successfully, and was so strongly recommended that he was made a captain of light artillery, and his commission bore date of September 15, 1808.

Subsequently the army was re-organized, and in 1812, when the United States declared war against England, young Scott was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the 2d Artillery, and was at once ordered to the Canadian frontier.

He fought his first battle at Queenstown, where he was taken prisoner and conveyed to Quebec, but an exchange was soon effected, and he joined General Dearborn, at Niagara, who was so much pleased with Scott's soldierly bearing and personal bravery, that he made him Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

Soon after this, Scott, as a volunteer, headed the storming parties which took Forts George and Erie. In 1814 he was made a brigadier-general, and fought the famous battles of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane. In the latter he had his shoulder shattered by a musket ball, and had his body pierced by another, from the effects of which wounds he never entirely recovered. It is said that until recently he could draw a piece of silk through his body by one of the wounds above-mentioned.

On the signing of the treaty of peace with England in 1815, he was offered the portfolio of Secretary of War, but declined the offer on account of his youth. After assisting in reducing the army to a peace footing, General Scott was sent to Europe for the benefit of his health, at the expense of the Government, with instructions to perfect himself in every species of military science that might be attainable.

In 1816 he returned to the United States, and was placed in command of the entire seaboard defenses. During the same year he visited the place of his nativity, near Petersburg, Va., and wooed and won Miss Maria Mayo, daughter of the Hon. John Mayo, a wealthy and esteemed resident of Richmond.

In the fall of the year he settled in Elizabethtown, N. J., where he continued to reside for a space of twenty years following. It was at this period that a difficulty occurred between General Scott and General Jackson, which, as is well known, resulted in a challenge from the latter.

General Scott refused to accept the challenge in such noble and manly terms, that General Jackson acknowledged himself entirely in the wrong, and both parties became afterwards warm personal friends.

In 1832 General Scott was ordered to the West to put an end to the Black Hawk war, which task he accomplished to the entire satisfaction of all parties; it was in this war that the deeply lamented Lincoln and General E. D. Baker served as volunteer soldiers. During the nullification excitement in South Carolina in the latter part of 1832 he was sent to that State by President Jackson, and succeeded in completely thwarting the plans of the disunionists, and promptly seized and held the defenses in Charleston harbor.

In 1836 General Scott was placed in command of the forces sent to Florida to subdue the Seminole Indians, under their great chief Osceola. From this bloody field, in 1837, he was ordered to the northern frontier of the United States as peacemaker, where he succeeded in bursting up Van Renssalear's threatened invasion in Canada, which had caused much excitement.

After this Scott superintended the removal of the Cherokee Indians to their Western home, after which he was recalled to the North, to settle the English difficulty concerning the Maine boundary.

In 1841, on the death of Major-General John Macomb, General Winfield Scott assumed entire command of the American army.

On the 20th day of November, 1846, he started southward to commence his brilliant campaigns in Mexico. The battles of Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Jalapa, Puebla, Contreras, San Antonio, Cherubusco, and Molino del Rey, the taking of the capital of Mexico, and the making of a treaty of peace, followed in rapid succession. In view of these magnificent victories, Congress gave him a unanimous vote of thanks and conferred upon him the rank of Brevet Lieutenant-General.

In 1852 he was nominated by the Whig party for the Presidency of the United States, but was defeated.

His life was spent in quietude up to the breaking out of the great Rebellion, when he was called to Washington, and, faithful among the faithless, with a handful of troops he saved the National Capital from seizure by traitors.

In 1861 his extreme age and failing health compelled him to retire from active service, after meritoriously serving his country for more than *half a century.*

At this period he tendered his resignation, which, at the earnest solicitation of his friends, the late President Lincoln and the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, he consented to withdraw, and to retire to private life under full pay, and with full rank, crowned with the victor's glorious laurels, and blessed with the love and respect of his fellow-citizens.

Subsequently he visited Europe for the benefit of his health, but watched the progress of the war with great solicitude. He returned to New York, and then proceeded to the Gulf of Mexico, where he spent some months. He was received at Havana with marked tokens of respect, and returned last year to New York, where he met General Grant, and congratulated him upon his success.

And now, after a long life of eighty years, he has passed to his reward in a better world. *Requiescat in pace.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, May 29, 1866.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices continue steady. Government bonds are the most active on the list, at an advance. 5-20s sold largely at 102¼, an advance of ⅛; 7·30s at 102⅜ for June, an advance of ⅛; and 10-40s at 96, an advance of ⅛; 108½ was bid for 6s of 1881. In City loans there is very little doing. The new issue sold at 97½, a slight decline.

Railroad shares are dull. Catawissa preferred sold at 29, a slight decline; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 54⅜@54½, no change. 129 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 39 for Little Schuylkill; 55¼ for Reading; 56½ for Minehill; 38 for North Pennsylvania; 61½ for Lehigh Valley; 27 for Elmira common; 43 for preferred do.; 32½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 44 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares are in fair demand. Hestonville sold at 20½. 56½ was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 32½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 37 for Spruce and Pine; 70 for West Philadelphia; 26½ for Girard College; 12½ for Ridge Avenue; and 35 for Union.

In Canal shares there is noting doing. 27 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 34½ for Preferred do; 53 for Lehigh Navigation; 118 for Morris Canal preferred; 15 for Susquehanna Canal; 53½ for Delaware Division; and 67 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment, and there is more doing. Philadelphia sold for 141; Farmers' and Mechanics' at 123½ and Commercial at 53; 140 was bid for First National; 90 for Northern Liberties; 29½ for Mechanics'; 95 for Kensington; 51 for Penn Township; 52 for Girard; 30 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 62½ for City; 41 for Consolidation; and 60 for Union.

—The New York *Herald* this morning says:—

"There was a complete return of monetary ease felt early in the day, and the rate for call loans was generally lowered from seven to six per cent., and all the new transactions were at the latter rate. The Sub-treasury has been disbursing freely in the redemption of One-year Certificates, and its balance this evening is reduced to $104 244,868, or about four millions less than at the close of business on Saturday. The bank statement shows less important changes than the state of affairs last week led most persons to suspect. The deposits have decreased only $8,449,824, and the legal-tender notes $11 880,160, while the loans have increased $2,279 130. the specie $6,141,464, and the circulation $1 034,003.

"The slight increase in the specie compared with the amount sold by the Government, is attributable to the deliveries being made in gold notes or certificates of deposits, which some of the holders lodge in their strong boxes instead of the banks, and likewise to the export of $11 854 840, during the week from this port and Boston. The statement may be considered very favorrble to an easy condition of the money market, and the rate for call loans is likely to be five per cent., with exceptions at six, before the week is much further advanced.

"The discount line is fairly active, and first-class paper is in request at 6@7 per cent., the general rate being 6½; but the volume of business in this department has never been very large since the paper money non-specie payment era began, and most of the so-called loans of the banks mean investments, temporary or otherwise, in public securities."

—It is stated that a bill to amend the National Currency act, prepared by the Controller, will be introduced in the House this week. The following is an abstract of its provisions:—

It authorizes the issue of $100,000,000 of circulation, in addition to the $300 000 000 now provided for, to be secured in the same manner.

Not more than $10,000 000 of the additional amount may be issued within six months from the passage of the act, and not more than $4,000,000 within any month thereafter. Existing State banks of good standing which apply for authority to become national banks before the 1st of October, 1866, shall receive such authority, provided that such banks in States which have heretofore issued the least ratable amount of circulating notes, shall have preference in receiving such authority.

The entire circulation allowed to State banks becoming National banks shall not exceed $15,000,000. In organizing new banks preference shall be given to such States and Territories as have heretofore failed to secure their ratable proportion of circulating notes, to so equalize the apportionment of the whole $400,000,000.

Every National bank in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia shall keep on hand an amount equal to 25 per cent. of its circulation and deposits, and when this reserve shall fall below 25 per cent., such bank shall not increase its liabilities by new loans or discounts otherwise than by discounting or purchasing bills of exchange, payable at sight, nor make any dividend of its profits; but Clearing house certificates, representing money deposited for Clearing house purposes, may be deemed lawful money on hand. If a bank shall fail for 30 days after notification by the Controller, to make good its reserve, the Controller may appoint a receiver to wind up its business.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD

$2000 City 6s, new..	97½	67 sh PennR .lots..	54⅜
$5000 U S 10-40s.....	96	20 sh do.........	54½
$13000 U S 7-30s. June	102⅜	6 sh Phila Bk.	141
$7000 U S 5-20s 62 .	102¼	15 sh F and M. Bk .	123
200 sh Catawissa pf..	29	12 sh Coml Bk.s5wn	53
100 sh Black Heath .	3¼	100 sh Hest b30	20½

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M............	137⅜	12 M...............	138
11 A. M............	137⅞	1 P. M.............	138¼

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold.......................	138	138⅛
American Silver, ¼s and ½s............	120	131
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	120	..
Pennsylvania Currency................	⅛	¼
New York Exchange...................	1-10	par.

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M. :—

			Buying.	Selling.
American Gold..........................			137½	138
American Silver, ¼s and ½s............			131	133
Compound Interest Notes:—				
" "	June,	1864....	11¼	11¾
" "	July,	1864....	11¼	11½
" "	August,	1864....	10¼	10¾
" "	October,	1864....	9½	9¾
" "	Dec.,	1864....	8½	8¾
" "	May.	1865....	6¼	6¾
" "	August,	1865....	4¾	5¼
" "	Sept.,	1865....	4½	4¾
" "	October,	1865....	3½	4¼

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Later News from Europe—State of Affairs.

From the Herald.

We received yesterday by the steamship *City of Boston*, from Queenstown, two days' later news than that which we laid before our readers on Sunday, by the *America* and *Saxonia*. The dates by the *City of Boston* are up to May 17. The news bears a more hopeful aspect, both with regard to the question of war and the financial state of affairs, although there had been little change. While matters were not getting worse, apparently, there was room for hope; and this suspension of threatened evil allayed in some degree apprehension and excitement.

The newest feature about the war question is found in a popular demonstration in Berlin against the policy of the Prussian Government and in the extraordinary armament of Austria. Elections are to take place shortly in Prussia, and from the public sentiment shown at a large meeting of electors in Berlin, there is some reason to believe the Government may not be sustained in its warlike and ambitious policy. The Prussian people are much concerned just now about the internal affairs of the country. They want reform and stronger guarantees for their liberties. The Government under Bismark, on the contrary, is arbitrary and highly conservative, if not reactionary; and one of the motives for creating this war fever, no doubt, was to swamp the political movement at home. It appears, however, that the Prussians begin to see through this and are setting their faces against the course pursued by the Government. If this popular and sensible view of the situation taken by the mass meeting in Berlin should be generally entertained by the people, and deputies be elected holding the same view, the Government may be compelled to give up its war policy. There is the chance still that Count Bismark, foreseeing this, and being bent on carrying out his policy, may precipitate war before the voice of the people can be heard. The formidable attitude of Austria, too, may cause Prussia to hesitate. It is stated that Austria would have within two or three weeks nine hundred thousand men under arms. This shows how earnest Austria is in resisting the ambitious pretensions of Prussia, and what a great military power she is. The voice of the lesser German States may have some weight also. They have nothing to gain by a war; indeed, it is likely they would be swallowed up by one or other of their big neighbors; for if war should come, it will be one of ambition purely and would end in a reconstruction of the map of Europe, the aggrandizement of the great powers and the annihilation of the small ones. The lofty and far-reaching policy of Count Bismark undoubtedly is to consolidate the German people under one great power, and Prussia to be that power. For this he claims all the spoils of iniquitous war on Denmark, and for this he will make an ally of Italians and cause Germans to spill the blood of Germans.

If the question were narrowed down to one between Prussia and Austria only, the military power the latter displays, and public sentiment, might have the effect of causing the former to keep the peace; but the difficulty lies in Italy. Victor Emanuel, backed by Garibaldi and the Italian people, will take advantage of the present difficulty, if possible, to carry out the popular idea of Italian unity. The Italian Government would use Prussia in order to drive the hated Austrians out of Italy and Venetia, and Prussia would use Italy in order to weaken Austria in Germany. Thus the matter stands, and the only chance there appears to be of preventing war is in the attitude of the other great powers of Europe, and especially that of France. The very latest news indicates that these powers may interpose. A Congress is spoken of, and it was supposed that a reported Conference in Paris between the British and Russian ambassadors and M. Drouyn de Lhuys had reference to that. It may be that the dread of war makes the people of Europe cling to any circumstance that may be construed to favor peace, and that they are mistaken as to the signs of the times. Still, there does appear to be more hope.

The financial crisis was not entirely over, but there was an abatement of fear and excitement. The Bank of England still maintained the high rate of discount, but the pressure upon it had not been so great as previously. As far as we are concerned in the disturbed state of affairs in Europe, we have little to fear. For the sake of humanity we may wish for peace, but after the first shock shall be over, if war should come, we will not suffer. There would be at first some little derangement as a natural consequence of our commercial relations with Europe; but in the end our securities would rise higher, and the wealth and industry of the Old World would flow to the New. We may hope for peace, therefore, for the sake of humanity; but as far as our interests are concerned, we need not fear war.

Reconstruction in Congress.

From the Tribune.

We hear with satisfaction that the Union Senators have been holding several private conferences with regard to reconstruction, and that there is a prospect of agreement that the plan, as it shall be finally shaped by a majority, will (as in the House) be voted for by all who still adhere to the party. This resolve is so manifestly wise and expedient that we can hardly doubt its ultimate adoption. And, if it is to be adopted at some time, why not forthwith?

Had this course been adopted at the outset, the original plan of the Joint Committee, proposing in substance that each State which saw fit to exclude the colored (or any other) race from power in the Government, by denying it the right of suffrage, should not henceforth be allowed to count that race as a basis of representation in Congress, would have received more than the required two-thirds vote in the Senate, as it actually did in the House, and would ere this have been so far on the road to ratification that the ex-Rebel States would have been required to choose between coming into Congress under it and staying out indefinitely.

But Mr. Sumner's unfortunate contempt for every one's opinion but his own was allowed to defeat that most righteous and beneficent proposition, throwing us back to where we began; and it will be difficult to devise a substitute that will be so certain at once of commanding the assent of the loyal States and affording no ground of even plausible complaint to the other sort. Had that proposition been adopted, we should have carried every loyal State triumphantly in our ensuing elections, and secured impartial suffrage throughout the Union within a very few years. We need it to help us secure equal rights here in New York, and in most of the loyal States. Connecticut (for example) is very likely to lose a representative in Congress at the next apportionment—will almost certainly do so if her blacks should not be counted. Who believes that she would again refuse the right of suffrage to her blacks, when she would thereby lose a member of Congress? And how long would South Carolina persist in accepting two or three members with negro proscription rather than five with impartial suffrage? Not six years, we are morally certain. And so of others.

Our platform of Reconstruction is known to be—Universal Amnesty—Impartial Suffrage. If the two Houses will embody this in a Constitutional amendment, and pass it by a two-thirds vote, we are ready to stand or fall with it before the people. We deem it quite probable that it might put the next Congress against us, and so let in the seceded States on their own terms; but on so good a platform it is safe to die, in the full assurance of a glorious resurrection.

If this cannot be carried, we greatly prefer the amendment first reported from the Joint Committee to any other. It is short, simple, and not only explains but commends itself. Thus, in the Connecticut Senate, last Thursday, Mr. Ballard submitted the following, and brought the body to a vote on it, viz:—

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be, and are hereby, requested to urge the passage of such amendments to the Constitution of the United States as will secure to the white men of Connecticut a representation in Congress equal to that accorded to the white men of South Carolina."

The Democratic Senators voted no—they thought they couldn't help it—but, if taking an old-fashioned dose of castor oil, followed by one of aloes, and this by a gill apiece of cut-throat vinegar, would have excused them, they would have taken the drugs and dodged the vote.

The amendment now before the Senate is too complicated and cumbrous. It needs a Philadelphia lawyer to expound and elucidate it. That section which proposes a general disfranchisement of ex-Rebels till 1870 is (we presume) to be stricken out, as we trust it may be. It will never amount to anything in practice if retained. When a good many were fierce for keeping the Irish from the ballot-boxes, we should have been well content with any substitute that would prevent their voting more than once at the same election. So now, if the ex-Rebels are willing to stand on an equal footing with the rest of us, we shall be satisfied. And if they should not be obliged to, it will be for lack of practical wisdom joined with excess of self-conceit in Congress.

Let it be clearly understood that no plan of restoration that Congress can or should devise will be accepted at once by the Southern oligarchy. They will wait, at all events, to see if the Copperheads cannot carry the next House, so as to let them in with flying colors. They mean that not only shall the fatted calf be killed to honor their return, but that they shall monopolize all the veal. What Congress now does—all it can do—is to make up an issue for the impending elections. And great care should be taken to make this issue so clear and simple that none can misunderstand it.

Such are our general views. But, whatever may be the shape ultimately given to the plan of Congress, we pray every Union Senator to give it his vote.

The Latest Aspect of the Financial and War Panic in Europe.

From the Times.

The later news from Europe yesterday morning bears out the comparatively favorable estimate of the financial and political situation which was brought by the arrivals on Saturday.

The Auxerre speech, as might have been looked for, is found, upon closer examination, to admit of a variety of interpretations. The motives of the speech, moreover, which it is so important to reach, are found to be of as dubious and conjectural a character as is the Imperial phraseology itself. The speech was *partly* delivered at Auxerre. But it was only issued in its complete form through the official organ in Paris. It may have had a special inspiration in the traditional loyalty to the Emperor's family of the district where it was delivered. It may have got its special point and force from the insubordinate temper shown in the legislative cheers which a few hours previously had greeted M. Thiers' denunciation of the Napoleonic policy of foreign intervention.

It may, again, have had some of its significance in a recollection that Europe, arming to the teeth at every point to-day, had rejected the proposal for a general conference when the troubles which are now so threatening were only brewing. And yet, further, the oracle at Auxerre may have been moved to its ominous utterances by the discovery that the German powers were proceeding with their quarrel without much apparent regard to the fact that France is still a European power, and the Sovereign of France an authority to be consulted in any revision of the map of Europe. The untoward Mexican failure, which so forcibly illustrated M. Thiers' appeal from Cæsarism to the solid interests of the intelligent and industrious classes in France, might likewise, naturally enough, be part of the inspiration for the occasion. And looking to these influences combined, it is not so difficult to see cause why the Emperor should relieve himself by a speech, as to understand why he was silent so long.

The most remarkable thing about this Auxerre declaration is its temper. It was unlike any previous utterance of the Emperor's in its exhibition of a passion almost amounting to rage. There was a concentrated fury, so to speak, in every sentence. The reference to the political traditions of the rural community addressed; the allusion to the character of the support on which the first Empire relied; the scorn expressed for the commercial as against the agricultural class, and the bitter characterization of the settlement of 1815, were utterances so passionate in their conception that the marvellous use of words of which the speaker is capable utterly failed to conceal the boiling rage within him.

From this state of mind it is easy enough to conclude that the Emperor had begun to feel a terrible sense of weakness, and a failing self-confidence, which called for some noisy and loud and savage protest like that delivered at Auxerre. Whatever part Italy may have been all along playing in the Imperial interest, Austria and Prussia, as the great combatants, have evidently been going on with their dispute, in a great measure indifferent to the policy of the French Government. An equal indifference has been apparent at St. Petersburg. And there has not been a prospective or open outbreak in Europe, probably, for centuries, that has caused less political uneasiness, or provoked so little remonstrance, in England.

Even now that the oracle has spoken, it is impossible to see that the political situation is more alarming than it was previously. Few shrewd business men in England connect the late spasmodic disturbance in a limited financial circle there with the imperial threats—it threats they can be called. That speech rather supplied the *occasion* for the suspension of various over-speculative firms, than hastened their collapse. It was the excuse more than the cause of their downfall—the latter having been anticipated by well-informed financiers here, several months ago. Were there any proof of these facts needed, it would be found in the reports by these late mails, that the panic has subsided almost as quickly as it arose.

If, then, the Auxerre speech has not brought about any such financial revolution as the alarmists at first anticipated; if it has no aggravated the difficulties which lie in the path of peace; if the probability of a general European war is not greater to-day than it was a month ago, the Emperor will be held mainly to have been out in the provinces in an attrabilious mood, simply relieving himself by challenging the whole opposition in the French Legislature. If anything beyond this has been gained to the imperial policy, it may be the tardy conversion of Lord Russell and Lord Clarendon to the project of a European Conference. The mantle of Lord Palmerston has fallen upon weak shoulders, and it may turn out that the shrewdness and force of character which enabled the late British Minister to resist all proposals for a formal annulment of the dynastic arrangements of 1815, for which Great Britain was primarily responsible, will be wanting when these proposals are renewed to Lord Russell's Cabinet, with actual hostilities so imminent. Meanwhile, although the situation is perhaps even less alarming than it was a week ago, the danger is far from past. A conditional convention between Prussia and Italy has come to light, which, while it does not directly threaten Austria now, would lead, in the event of actual warfare, to a practical alliance for the attainment of the mutual purposes of the allied Governments. Austria has a force, all but ready for the field, of nine hundred thousand men. Italy is collecting her whole regular military strength, and giving open encouragement to patriotic volunteers for that sort of irregular service which proved so effective an agency seven years ago. The danger, indeed, on all hands is still great; but it is so far satisfactory, at least, to find that measures of compromise are not yet altogether hopeless.

Gas Manufacturing in Cities—Our Gas Companies.

From the World.

A discussion is now going on in the London press on the subject of gas companies and their attendant nuisances, which has brought to light facts well worthy of reproduction on this side of the ocean, as they furnish useful hints to our legislative and executive bodies as to how to deal with these monopolies and the nuisances which generally seem to attend them.

It has been found that gas companies in large cities have not only been often centres of foul odors and diseases but that they are positively dangerous to the crowded populations in which they are generally placed, owing to the liability of the large gas retorts to explode. An appalling disaster from this cause occurred in London only last November, and similar accidents have occurred elsewhere.

In England it is stipulated in all the charters that when the profits exceed nine per cent., the consumers shall get the benefit of the surplus by a corresponding reduction in the price, as well as an improvement in the quality of the gas. And the limitation has been so far beneficial that, in London and other large English cities, gas is not only very good, but very cheap. This stipulation many of the companies evade all they can; but still they spend the surplus, not in scrip dividends, but in costly and valuable local improvements. The Union Ferry Company, of this city, which is also limited to ten per cent. profit on its capital, instead of accounting for their surplus, spend it in magnificent boats and costly ferry-houses. This was not what the law contemplated; but, if the public do not get the benefit by a reduction in the fares, they do in public improvements.

In France, however, they do still better, as will be seen by the following extract from a recent London publication:—

"Until the time of the Empire, gas works existed in Paris. The Government, satisfied that their hygienic effects, and the dangers to which they exposed the city, were evils that should not be tolerated, took measures to amalgamate the six companies into one, and, in 1852, removed the whole process of manufacturing and distributing gas to a distance from the capital. Thus, the Government not only freed the city of Paris from the pestiferous fumes of the manufacture of gas, but also from the peril of an explosion in the works of any one of the six companies; and beyond that, it secured such terms for the manufacture and the supply of gas as to be of great advantage to the Parisians. And be it noted that the shareholders in the amalgamated companies lost nothing, although the gas consumers gained much. The average rate of profit made by the company appears to be about ten per cent."

An effort is now making in London to remove the gas companies' works out of the city, after the Paris plan. Professor Robert Ayton stated before the Scottish Gas Engineers' Association that better and cheaper gas could be supplied four hundred miles away from London than if made in the heart of the city. It is believed that gas will yet be manufactured at the coal beds at Newcastle, and brought to London in a fluid form, instead of as now in the solid form of coal.

And this is a matter which it is high time were discussed here. The gas manufacture is not only offensive but unhealthful. The companies declare they cannot help themselves, and the Board of Health can suggest no way of abating the nuisance. This being settled, is it not the better plan to remove the works out of the city? If this was done with a profit to the public and the companies in Paris, it can be done here; and if it is possible to make gas in Newcastle to be used in London, four hundred miles away, the same thing can be done in the coal regions of Pennsylvania for the New York market.

A Woman's Adventures in the Rebel Army.

A Savannah paper gives the following account of a woman who served as a lieutenant in the Rebel army during the war:—

"Mrs. Loretta J. Decaulp, well known as Lieutenant T. Buford, of the Confederate States army, is now temporarily in this city, and residing at the Pulaski House, but will soon leave for Charleston. Her object here is to collect subscriptions for three forthcoming works which she is preparing, entitled 'The Cruise of the Shenandoah; or, the Last of the Confederacy;' 'The History of the Southern Confederacy,' including personal adventures of the authoress; and 'Buford's Poems.'

"At the commencement of the war she devoted her property and her personal exertions to the Confederate cause, and in male disguise raised a company in Texas, which she commanded at Manassas. She was afterwards connected with a cavalry company at the West. She was three years in active service, and was three times wounded and once taken prisoner. She was also for about a year in the Rebel Government service North and in Europe.

"The following is from the Atlanta *Intelligencer*:—

"'Mrs. Decaulp.—It was in 1863 we first met in this city this second 'Joan of Arc.' She was then attired in the garb of an officer, and was introduced to us as Lieutenant Buford, in the Confederate service. There are many now in this city who will remember this heroine, and her marriage with her late husband, Mr. Decaulp, a soldier in the same service, since deceased. We had lost sight of and knowledge of the whereabouts of this daring and romantic girl, until a few days ago, when we saw in one of our Southern exchanges a complimentary notice of her, and of her return to the South. Of this fact we had ocular demonstration on yesterday, for while we were engaged, scissors in hand, clipping from our exchanges, there entered into our sanctum an elegantly dressed lady, still in the bloom of youth, and beautiful to behold, whom we soon recognized as the veritable Lieutenant Buford, now a widow—her husband having died shortly after her alliance with him. Mrs. Loretta J. Decaulp—for that is the lady's name in full—informs us that she surrendered herself a prisoner in Washington City, to the authorities there, and was treated with great kindness. She has been a great traveller—having visited Europe twice, Canada also, and on each occasion in the Confederate service. She is now engaged in writing her history, in which will be embraced, of course, the dangers through which she has passed in the tented and on the battle-field; on the high seas, and amid the crowded cities of Europe; at Nassau, and in running the blockade; and for the publication of which she solicits subscribers and contributions.'"

Parliamentary Scholarship in America.

The Springfield *Republican* alludes to some new Shakespearian readings in the United States Senate recently.

1. Mr. Doolittle misquoted from the "Black spirits and white" in Macbeth.
2. Mr. Sumner corrected him by another misquotation.
3. Mr. Cowan corrected Mr. Sumner by a third mistake.
4. Mr. Doolittle thought the matter had better be given up to the reporters.

The *National Intelligencer*, transferring the account from the *Republican*, adds, that once, Mr. Clay, who rarely used other words than his own, in trying to quote "Let the galled jade wince," etc., was twice set right by Mr. Preston, and got it wrong at last.

I happened to be present (says a correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*) at a similar scene in the same place. Mr. Downes (of Louisiana) in taunting Mr. Benton with an alleged loss of influence, quoted:—

"But yesterday the word of Cæsar
Might have stood against the world"

And, significantly, as he thought, stopped.

"Go on," said Mr. Benton.

"I will spare the gentleman," replied Mr. Downes.

"No, no; go on and finish it," rejoins Mr. Benton.

"Very well," said Mr. Downes, "I will," and proceeded:—

"But now there are none who are so poor as to be willing to do him reverence."

A pleonasm so vastly in excess of the metre, of course, created general laughter, out of which Mr. Benton was heard to shout, "*I knew he couldn't*," and in which Mr. Downes had to join himself.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
EASTON, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

TO THE SOLDIERS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, May 1, 1866.

In obedience to authority vested in me by a resolution adopted by the Convention of Soldiers held in this city on the eighth day of March 1866 I do hereby request the honorably discharged soldiers of Pennsylvania to meet in their respective Legislative Districts and elect Delegates, not exceeding five in number to represent their district in a Soldiers' Convention, to be held in the city of Pittsburg, on TUESDAY, the fifth of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Where any Representative district comprises more than one county, the manner of electing the delegates is respectfully referred to the soldiers of the district for such conference as will result in a fair representation of each county.

Citizens who have borne arms in defense of the nation against treason have especial interest in the purposes of this Convention and it is desirable that as full a representation of the brave defenders of the country as possible should be secured on this occasion.

J. F. HARTRANFT,
Late Brevet Major-General U S A.

Papers favorable to the cause will please publish the above. 5 4t6 5

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN HAVE been duly elected Officers of the PHILADELPHIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, to serve for the ensuing year:—

PRESIDENT
JOSEPH S. PEROT.
MANAGERS.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL,
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS,
JAMES A. WRIGHT,
HOWARD HINCHMAN,
CHARLES KNECHT,
SENECA E. MALONE,
NATHAN BROOKE,
JOHN H MICHENER.
TREASURER.
SAMUEL L. WARD.

Subscriptions will be received at the Rooms of the Corn Exchange Association, for the balance of the capital stock, daily, from 11 A. M. to 12 M.

(Signed) SAMUEL L. WARD, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, May 11, 1866. 5 11 1m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

MAY 22 1866.

Notice is hereby given to holders of Certificates of Indebtedness, issued under acts of Congress approved March 1 and 17, 1862 that the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with said acts, and the tenor of said Certificates, is prepared to redeem, before maturity, all Certificates of Indebtedness falling due in June, July, or August, 1866 with accrued interest thereon, if presented for redemption on or before May 31, and that hereafter such Certificates will cease to bear interest, and will be paid on presentation at this Department, with interest only to the said 31st inst.

(Signed) HUGH McCULLOCH
5 23 6t Secretary of the Treasury.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15 1866.

Certificates of Indebtedness, issued under Acts of Congress approved March 1st and 17th, 1862, and falling due in June, July, and August, 1866, with accrued interest thereon, will be paid upon presentation at this office the order of the Secretary of the Treasury of the 2d instant having been modified to that extent.

N. B. BROWNE,
5 26 3t Assistant Treasurer United States.

FAIR TO SECURE A HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM MEMBERS OF THE M. E. CHURCH.—The ladies of EBENEZER M. E. CHURCH would respectfully solicit Donations in Money, Flowers, Useful and Fancy Articles, for the above object. Donations may be sent to Mrs T W. Simpers, No. 408 Catharine street; Mrs. D. S. Bowen No. 815 S. Second street; and Mrs. Charles Thompson, No. 1216 S. Second street.

The Fair will be held at Concert Hall, commencing June 11 1866. 5 18 20t

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA May 2, 1866

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after May 30, 1866.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 3 30t Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 South FOURTH Street

PHILADELPHIA April 28 1866.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that the option of receiving their Dividend in Stock or Cash, under the resolution of the Board of 11th December, 1865, will cease on and after the 31st of May, 1866, and that such Stockholders as do not demand their Dividend to be paid to them in Stock on or before that day, will be thereafter entitled to receive it in Cash only. [4 30 1m] S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE PORTAGE OIL AND MINING COMPANY, No. 1003 South BROAD Street, Philadelphia.

The proprietors of the shares who have neglected to pay the sum duly assessed thereon (TWENTY CENTS), by the action of the Board of Directors in pursuance of the terms of the Charter of this Company, are hereby requested to take notice that a sufficient number of shares to pay all assessments with necessary and incidental charges thereon, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, June 5, at 12 M.

5 14 18t H. M. HUNSICKER, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE McElheny Oil Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock ($200,000), clear of State Tax, payable on and after 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 218 Walnut street. Transfer books will reopen on the 23d instant.

CHARLES H. REEVES.
5 17 Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless reliable instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO,

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 33§

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy.

7 17§ No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

STOVES RANGES &c.

UNION OIL STOVES,

A new and complete apparatus for Cooking and Heating by Petroleum Oil. Our Stoves give no smoke or odor, and are not liable to get out of order, being as simple in every respect as a Kerosene Lamp. The Baker, Broiler, and Flat-iron Heater are the only special articles of furniture required. For all other purposes ordinary stove furniture may be used.

DAVID H. LOSEY,
SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,
No. 38 South FIFTH Street.
Liberal discount to the trade. 4 17 3m rp

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE
STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10 § No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers CHASE, SHARP & THOMPSON,
5 19 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON LINE OF
Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill co
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co
MAHANOY CITY HOTEL,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill co.
WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O
ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks co
SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Charles Roedermel, Harrisburg P. O.
BOYERSTOWN SEMINARY,
J. B. Henky, Boyerstown P. O., Berks co
YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
S. R. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co
LITIZ SPRINGS,
Samuel Lichtenthaler, Litiz P O., Lancaster co
EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
Alexander S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co
APRIL 21, 1866. 4 23 3m

CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1.

There has been added to this popular House, since last season, the entire Ocean House property, giving an ocean front of over 1200 feet, and over 300 rooms fronting and in full view of the sea.

A perfect system of sewerage and drainage has been completed, a feature possessed by few hotels outside of large cities.

The appointments of the House throughout have received a most careful supervision, suggested by the experience of past seasons. For apartments, address

J. F. CAKE,
Congress Hall.
Hassler's Brass and String Band. 5 29

THE PIER HOUSE,
PORT PENN, DELAWARE.
JONATHAN DRAPER, Proprietor.

The Proprietor having purchased this well-known house, is now prepared to receive boarders at $8 00 per week.

The lovers of good gunning and fishing can here fully enjoy that luxury.

Excellent bathing, and a magnificent beach extending for miles. 5 26 1m

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED,
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of
Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

SILVER AND PLATED GOODS,
OF THE
Most Superior Workmanship,
AT THE
NEW STORE,
No. 704 ARCH STREET.

The undersigned (late of the famous Rogers Bros'. Manufacturing Company) respectfully announce that they have opened a new and beautiful store for the sale of SILVER and PLATED WARE, at No. 704 ARCH Street. Our long experience as manufacturers will enable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods, and those who may patronize our store will find our plated goods far superior to any ever imported, and our customers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be.

5 26§ BOWMAN & LEONARD.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR FULL STOCK
OF
FINE WATCHES,
JEWELRY, AND FANCY AND PLAIN SILVERWARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. [5 26]

TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC
We are offering our stock of
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
AND SILVERWARE,
AT A DISCOUNT,
Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
5 22 rp No. 712 CHESNUT Street.

RICH JEWELRY
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

MILLWARD & WINEBRENER.
WM. MILLWARD, D. S. WINEBRENER.
MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURERS'
SUPPLIES,
No. 118 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
Cotton and Woollen Machinery,
Dealers in Manufacturers' Supplies of every description.
Oak Tanned Leather Belting,
AND MACHINE CARD CLOTHING
Of best quality and manufacture. [4 25 3mrp

DRY GOODS.

WM. H. HORSTMANN & SONS
FIFTH and CHERRY Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
LADIES' DRESS
AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS
PLAIN AND FANCY BUTTONS,
COTTON TRIMMINGS,
BLACK AND COLORED GALLOONS
CLUNY LACES,
BELTINGS,
GUIPURE LACES,
BALMORAL TRIMMINGS,
GIMPS AND ORNAMENTS,
COLORED VELVET RIBBONS
HEAD NETS, ETC

SMALL WARES AND ZEPHYR WORSTED.

We are constantly receiving the latest NOVELTIES of the European markets, besides our own production of various styles in NEW TRIMMINGS.

Our prices are reduced to the very lowest Gold rates. 3 29 2mrp

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER
No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,
Have just opened a complete stock of
SPRING GOODS,
CONSISTING OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND FANCY GOODS.

300 pieces plain and striped Jaconets, the newest styles Shirred and Tucked Muslins, which we are offering at low prices.

100 dozen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at old prices 25, 37, 40, and 50 cents.

A full assortment of the newest design LACE COLLARS and COLLARETTES, from 37 cents up to $10.

GLOVES—GLOVES.

A complete line of JOUVIN KID GLOVES, to which we invite attention, which we offer at low figures.

GABRIELLE SKIRTS. GABRIELLE SKIRTS.

The newest, most desirable, and stylish Skirts now worn.

TUCKED SKIRTING, a cheap and desirable article for ladies wear 912

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES,
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFERS AT LOW PRICES,
2000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,

Including all varieties Shirred, Puffed, Tucked, Plaid, Striped, Plain and Figured MUSLINS, suitable for White Bodies and Dresses.

100 pieces PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, desirable styles for Dresses.

Cluny, Valenciennes and other Laces; Insertings, Edgings, Flouncings and Bands, Handkerchiefs, Veils, Collars, Sleeves, etc.

The above are offered for sale CHEAP, and in great VARIETY.

LADIES WOULD DO WELL TO EXAMINE.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' HOOP-SKIRT 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street.
Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Those of "OUR OWN MAKE" are superior in finish and durability to any other Skirts made, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. 24§

COAL.

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL.
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS' COAL. 76§

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

IN ORDER TO SAVE MONEY AND GET AN article that nearly every one is rushing for buy PRESTON COAL, at $6 75 per ton, Egg and Stove size; also the genuine Eagle Vein Coal at same price; and a very fine quality of Lehigh at $7·50 per ton for Egg and Stove, delivered to all parts of the city, free of slate and dirt. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street. 5 24

BENDER'S
COAL AND ICE DEPOT,
S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS.

Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Stove, Egg and Heater size $7·50; Nut at $6 50. Also the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Reevesdale Colliery, Nut size $6 00. All other sizes $7·00.

All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight. 2 10 6m

NEEDLES'
COMPOUND
CAMPHOR TROCHES,
Positive Preventive of
CHOLERA,
Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus,
Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist,
12th & Race Sts., Phila.
50 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS,
ALBERT C. ROBERTS
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
9 18 4p Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET
4 16 3m N. E. CORNER OF RACE

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHT of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimney from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one third the oil. Call and see them, they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 319

CITY INTELLIGENCE

For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.

PREPARING FOR THE "FOURTH."—A meeting of the "Veteran Artillery Regiments" of the State was held last evening at Ton Hall, Third street, above Willow. The meeting was called to order by Lieutenant Colonel Oberteuffer, of the 2d Artillery. The Military Committee appointed by the last meeting made a report as to the practicability of securing the necessary guns for firing a salute on the occasion of the presentation of the veteran standards, on the 4th of July next. The guns and all necessary equipments and ammunition can be procured of the city, and this organization will undoubtedly be selected to fire the salute. Efforts will be made to procure uniforms enough from the Government to equip enough men to man a battery on the occasion, and a committee was appointed to confer with the proper persons with a view to participating in the parade. Quite a number of names were added to the rolls, and the members of the Association are sanguine of the success of the meeting and a fulfilment of the object in view. Another meeting of the Veterans takes place on Monday evening next, at the same place. The following names were added to the Military Committee:—Lieutenant Byron Pope, 3d Artillery; Lieutenant Samuel Clarke, 2d Provisional Artillery; Richard Arnold, 1st Artillery; J. L. Blunt, 3d Artillery; Robert McCaulley, 1st Artillery; Hudson B. Calvert, 1st Artillery. After some further unimportant business the meeting adjourned.

The Committee on Quarters and Subsistence from the general Committee of State Flags, on the Fourth of July next, have issued an appeal, asking for quarters and subsistence for those soldiers who shall be in our city attending the ceremonies of that day. They call upon the firemen to assist in the matter. The Good Will Steam Fire Engine Company have made arrangements to accommodate fifty of the soldiers, and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home will accommodate one hundred.

Generals Harry White, John R. Rooke, and Hector Tyndall, Colonel Chapman Biddle, and Captain A. S. Fuller, the committee appointed for the purpose by the Military Committee on the Fourth of July reception, left for Washington last evening, for the purpose of inviting the President and Cabinet and Lieutenant-General Grant to be present.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL.—In the forty-seventh annual report of the Controllers of Public Schools of the City of Philadelphia, many interesting facts are presented, attesting the faithful and conscientious oversight of the educational interests of this community by the officials in charge of this department.

The number of pupils in attendance in all the public schools of this city on the 31st of December, 1865, was as follows:—

Girls	37,785	
Boys	38,109	
		75,893
The number in attendance on 31st of December, 1864, as per last annual report		74,334
Showing an increase for 1865 of		1,559

About four thousand children are awaiting admittance into the public schools, delayed for want of accommodations.

The expenditures of the year were as follows:—

For salaries of 1300 teachers	$537,273·38
Rents of school-houses	39,505 78
Books and stationery	65,382·68
Repairs and additions to school-houses	23,850 49
Fuel	44,437·78
Furnaces and stoves	9,445 92
Superintendence, cleaning, etc., etc.	47,009·24
Furniture	13,706 89
Incidentals	6,810 90
Clerk hire	2,650 00
Ground rents	12,569 59
General expenses	14,777·77
Total	$817,419 87

Making the expenses of every kind and nature for and during the year, $10·77 per pupil, for primary, secondary, grammar, Girls' High and Normal, and the Boys' High Schools.

The appropriation of $1,000,000 for new school-houses remains a dead letter upon the statute-book, until such time as the loan may be negotiated at par. The Committee on Property of this Board has not been idle in respect to the subject of new buildings. The members have visited Boston and other cities during the past year, with the view of profiting by the improvements of the age.

Though no part of the loan has yet been negotiated, the Controllers have been busy in securing suitable lots upon which to erect new school-edifices. Most, if not all of these lots, are taken upon ground rent.

GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.—A regular meeting of the Board of Guardians was held yesterday, President Erety in the chair. The House Agent reported the census of the House for the week ending Saturday, the 26th, at 2954, an increase over the same time last year of 448. The admissions within the last two weeks were 203; births, 12; deaths, 25; discharges, 168; elopements, 65; indentured, 1. Number granted lodging, 87; meals, 198. Total in Insane Department, 581.

The House Agent reported having collected for support cases, $243·50; emigrant tax, $907. The Steward reported the House receipts at $99·05. The Treasurer reported having placed in the City Treasury $1870·38. The Storekeeper reported that he had received since last meeting 72 pounds of forfeited butter. A communication was received from the Medical Board of the Philadelphia Hospital, with appropriate resolutions upon the death of Dr. Tutt. The Hospital Committee made a report, stating that isolation is important to prevent the spread of the Asiatic cholera, and offering a resolution that the Committee be empowered to erect tents, etc., for the accommodation of patients, in case of the appearance of the disease. Laid on the table. Dr. James S. De Benneville was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. Charles P. Tutt. The Steward's requisitions were approved. After which the Board adjourned.

IMPROVEMENT OF LINCOLN AVENUE.—The Committee of Councils appointed to confer with a committee of citizens in reference to the improvement of Lincoln avenue (late Broad street), held a meeting last evening. Colonel Gray, of Select Council, was chosen chairman. The committee of citizens, composed of Messrs. Howard, Mitchell, Little, Jayne, and Kirkpatrick, were present. The Act of Assembly providing for the improvement, was read and approved. Several suggestions were made as to the character of the improvement to be made, but, after some discussion, the whole subject of plans was referred to the committee of citizens, who will report at the next meeting. The Committee of Councils, it was understood, would report to Councils an ordinance to prohibit the laying of any more turn-outs on the street, and providing for the removal of those already in use as fast as they may be vacated.

WIFE BEATER.—Yesterday morning, an individual who gave the name Patrick McCann was arrested at Phillip and Master streets, on the charge of beating his wife. During the affray blows were freely given, and Patrick, when rescued from the conflict, looked as though he had just returned from the war, having received several ugly blows in the face, from the effects of which the blood flowed freely. While the disturbance was in full blast, the police made their appearance and captured Patrick. He was then introduced to Alderman Devalin, who held him in $500 to answer, in default of which he was sent below. While on his way in one of the cars of the Union line he attempted to make his escape, but in this he was prevented by the officers, who finally lodged him in his new quarters at Moyamensing.

CAVALRY DRILL—FIRST CITY TROOP.—This old organization was out for drill yesterday afternoon, under command of their captain, Professor Rogers, of the Pennsylvania University. They proceeded to the grounds of the Philadelphia Riding School, Gray's lane and Baltimore turnpike, where various cavalry movements were well performed.

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS.—The City Treasurer has given notice to all dealers in merchandise, etc., that they are registered, and are required to take out a licence on or before the 25th day of June next. The list, as published, embraces 12,010 names, divided among the several wards of the city as follows:—First Ward, 118; Second, 241; Third, 178; Fourth, 420; Fifth, 1150; Sixth, 2162; Seventh, 341; Eighth, 425; Ninth, 826; Tenth, 363; Eleventh, 582; Twelfth, 302; Thirteenth, 470; Fourteenth, 468; Fifteenth, 510; Sixteenth, 567; Seventeenth, 592; Eighteenth, 318; Nineteenth, 610; Twentieth, 552; Twenty-second, 219; Twenty-third, 223; Twenty-fourth, 253; Twenty fifth, 133; Twenty-sixth, 148. There are two dealers in the above enumeration whose sales amount to over $5,000,000 per annum.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.—Philadelphia at the present time may be said to be the healthiest city in the United States, the deaths from the 19th to the 26th instant only numbering 238, including 8 from the country and 12 still-born. The deaths since the 1st of January, 1866, number 5727, while during the same period in 1865 they amounted to 7429, or 1700 more than the present year. When we consider that the population of Philadelphia has increased considerably since the mortality return for 1865, the above statement is highly gratifying. The Board of Health issued a notice yesterday, declaring all rag and bone establishments in the city nuisances prejudicial to the public health, and requiring them to be closed from June 1 until October 1, unless permitted to be kept open by the Board of Health.

BREVETED.—Lieutenant John F. Norcross, late of the 25th Regiment United States Colored Troops, has been confirmed as brevet captain for meritorious services during the war. Captain Norcross, while engaged in the capacity of reporter for the morning papers, was drafted, and although entitled to exemption for defective eyesight, reported for duty, and was assigned to the 11th Regiment. He was subsequently appointed second lieutenant in the 25th United States Colored Troops, serving on General Canby's staff. He had applied for enlistment as a private, and was rejected. When drafted he was no longer refused. He was the first white man drafted in the first Congressional district to report himself ready for duty. He resigned when the war terminated.

A PROSPECT OF COMPLETION.—The work on Chesnut street bridge is being hurried forward, and the entire structure will be completed in September next. Passenger cars will commence to cross over on the Fourth of July. The roadway is to be laid on 388 cast-iron plates, each measuring 6 feet 6 inches, by 4 feet 4 inches. The first layer will consist of three inches of cement; over this will be spread five inches of gravel, and Belgian blocks, four inches in thickness, will form the surface; 194 plates, similarly covered, will sustain the footways for pedestrians. When all is done, about 2,900,000 pounds of cast-iron and 600,000 of wrought metal will have been used in the structure.

REVISION OF GRADES.—That portion of our city which lies between Ninth and Thirteenth streets, and Berks street and Susquehanna avenue, has been unimproved because of the grades being too low for the surrounding district, thus leaving it in a basin, with no outlet for the rain falling upon it. As the improvements are now rapidly extending in that direction, the citizens have petitioned for a revision of the grades. The Board of Surveyors visited the locality last week, and after examining the ground, adopted a resolution recommending Councils to have the work of revision done.

THE CARPET STORES TO CLOSE AT FIVE O'CLOCK.—The following item has been handed to us for publication:—

PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 1866.—We the undersigned wholesale carpet dealers, hereby agree to close our stores during the warm weather at five o'clock P. M., and on Saturdays at three o'clock, commencing on the 1st day of June, and terminating on the 31st day of August, 1866.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
ATWOOD, RALSTON & CO.,
A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.,
GEORGE W. HILL,
IVINS & DEITZ.

ARRIVAL OF FRUIT.—An unusually large quantity of foreign fruit has arrived at this port within the past two days. On Sunday the barque *Isaac R. Davis*, from Messina, and the schooner *J. Boynton*, came up, the former loaded with oranges, lemons, and almonds, the latter with bananas, pineapples, ginger-root, etc. Yesterday, the brig *Aroostook*, from Palermo, and the *Zuima*, from Messina, came up, both loaded with oranges and lemons. The whole number of oranges was 9665 boxes; of lemons, 2000 boxes.

The Lutheran Synod on National Affairs.

The General Synod of the Lutheran Church is now in session at Fort Wayne, Indiana. The *Gazette* of that place says:

"No religious body in the country has taken higher ground in favor of the Union and the maintenance of the Government, and more consistently maintained that position, than does this Synod. At each of its sessions since the outbreak of the rebellion it has spoken bold words of loyalty, and condemned in unequivocal terms, not only the rebellion, but the unrighteous originating cause of the rebellion. The resolutions of this session, full of thankfulness to the Source of all our blessings that the desolations of war have ceased in our land, that the final victory has been awarded our noble army and navy, and the tender care expressed for the widows and orphans of our fallen heroes, all breathe the true spirit of Christian patriotism. But in the concluding resolutions there is a pathos and an eloquence reaching and stirring the hearts of all true friends of humanity. They are as follows:—

"*Resolved*, That to the millions of bondsmen, who, by the vicissitudes of war, have been so suddenly and strangely translated into a state of freedom, the country owes its most beneficent and paternal guardianship, to the end that they suffer no detriment from neglect or abuse, but be strengthened, comforted, and assisted in which great duty the Church of Christ cannot and must not be found tardy or delinquent.

"*Resolved*, That we share in the enlightened and spontaneous sentiment of the people of this land and of all other lands, in expressions of profoundest sorrow because of the violent death of President Abraham Lincoln, whose memory as a Patriot, a Statesman, and the highest type of a Philanthropist, we cherish and revere, and whose invaluable services to our nation, and to the cause of the suffering and oppressed, we shall ever hold in grateful and affectionate remembrance."

Another Nitro-Glycerine Explosion.

The English papers report another explosion of nitro-glycerine. It took place in Sydney, Australia, on the 4th of March. Large stores were completely demolished. A local paper gives the following account:—

"The noise of the explosion very much resembled the discharge of artillery, and the position of the occurrence was indicated by a dense column of dust and rubbish which ascended to the height of at least one hundred and fifty feet. The concussion of the atmosphere was such that the glass of all the windows which happened to be closed at the time, within a radius of three or four hundred yards, was smashed; indeed, it is said that some windows at a much greater distance were also broken. As to the stores in which the packages were placed, they were completely demolished, there being literally not one stone left upon another. The destruction of the buildings was instantaneous. In the immediate neighborhood the damage done was very great."

The subject of the exportation of the oil has been discussed in the Sydney Legislature, and the Collector of Customs has been directed to communicate with the Board of Customs of England. Mr. Milner Gibson stated in the British House of Commons, on the 14th instant, that "the law gave no power to interfere in the shipment of these explosive oils, but it was a matter worthy of consideration."

VALUE OF REAL ESTATE IN LONDON.—The Wesleyan Methodists, some time ago, built a hall in Bishopsgate street, London, a freehold, which cost them £35,000. They have been recently offered £157,000 for the property. In the course of evidence given recently before the Deputy Recorder of London, it was stated that land near St. Paul's Churchyard was worth £1,000,000 per acre.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 ly

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NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
WILLIAM E. SINN.........Resident Manager
Doors open at 7·15. Curtain rises at 8.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, May 29,
SECOND NIGHT
SECOND NIGHT
OF THE
SPARKLING AND VIVACIOUS
WEBB SISTERS,
WEBB SISTERS,
WEBB SISTERS,
MISSES ADA AND EMMA,
MISSES ADA AND EMMA,
MISSES ADA AND EMMA,
who will appear in
TWO GLORIOUS PIECES.
The performance will commence with John Brougham's popular extravaganza entitled
PO-CA-HON-TAS,
PO-CA-HON-TAS,
PO-CA-HON-TAS,
PO-CA-HON-TAS,
OR THE GENTLE SAVAGE.
Pocahontas.........Miss ADA WEBB
Captain John Smith.........Miss EMMA WEBB
To conclude with the serio-comic Drama, in two acts, entitled
A HUSBAND AT SIGHT,
A HUSBAND AT SIGHT,
A HUSBAND AT SIGHT,
A HUSBAND AT SIGHT.
Augusta Polinski, Michael } ....Miss EMMA WEBB
Catharine.........Miss ADA WEBB
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, June 2,
A GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
Admission to evening performance, 25c, 50c and $1

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE.—CHANGE OF TIME.
Begins at 8 o'clock. Curtain rises at 7¾
SECOND AND LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR OF MRS. JOHN DREW.
Her last appearance as KATE HARLEY.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, May 29,
in Craven's new and original Comedy,
THE NEEDFUL.
Produced with new scenery and a fine cast.
Kate Harley.........Mrs. JOHN DREW
Mrs. Meek.........Mrs. Thayer
Mrs. Tabitha Stork.........Mrs. C. Henri
Captain Feargus Daily.........McKee Rankin
Abraham Stork.........Mr. F. F. Mackay
Mr. Meek.........Mr. S. Hemple
Job Lax.........Mr. J. B. Everham
Scene—In London and the Isle of Wight.
Friday—Benefit of Mrs. JOHN DREW.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—
N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Begins quarter to 8.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, May 29,
Thirty-second Night of the Brilliant Engagement of MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear on this occasion in a
DOUBLE SHAKESPEARIAN BILL.
SHYLOCK,
IN THE MERCHANT OF VENICE, AND
PETRUCHIO
IN THE TAMING OF THE SHREW.
Bassanio.........Mr. CHARLES BARRON
Gratiano.........Mr. J. H. TAYLOR
Wednesday — EDWIN BOOTH AS CARDINAL RICHELIEU.
Thursday—Seventeenth Night of MR. BOOTH AS HAMLET.
Friday—BENEFIT OF MR BOOTH,
who will appear as the STRANGER.

MUSICAL FUND HALL.
L. L. RICE
respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he will give his
FAREWELL CONCERT,
previous to his departure for Europe
On TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 29, 1866.
The following eminent Artists will assist him on this occasion:
Mr. JACOB GRAF,
Mr. SIMON HASSLER,
Mr. CARL WOLFSOHN,
Mr. EDOUARD HOFFMANN
The renowned SÆNGERBUND have again kindly volunteered their valuable services
The Grand Piano used (George Steck & Co.'s make) is furnished by Mr. Gould, Seventh and Chesnut streets
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
To be had at the Music Stores of G. Andre & Co., No. 1104 Chesnut street, W. H. Boner, No. 1102 Chesnut street, C. W. A. Trumpler, Seventh and Chesnut streets, L. Meyer, corner Juniper and Chesnut streets, and in the evening at the door. 5 28 3t*
Doors open at 7. Concert to commence at 8.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—
WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
NEW MANAGEMENT.
Sole Lessee and Manager.........H. A. EARNSHAW
Will open for the Summer Season,
ON SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 2.
and will be conducted as a
FIRST-CLASS THEATRE.
Improvements will be made at an expense of
FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. 5 21

GYMNASIUM, CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH Streets.
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN.
Open every day and evening all summer.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, the best preventive against sickness of the coming summer.
5 24 3m Profs. HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SCHOMACKER PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S NEW STORE, No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.—We respectfully call the attention of our friends and the public generally of our removal to our new and handsome Warerooms, GIRARD ROW, No. 1103 CHESNUT Street, where we have constantly on hand a large stock of our superior and highly finished Square and Grand Pianos.
Our instruments have been awarded the highest premiums at all the principal exhibitions ever held in this country, with numerous testimonials from the first-class artists in America and Europe.
They are now the leading Pianos and are sold to all parts of the world.
Persons desiring to purchase a first-class Piano at greatly reduced rates should not fail to give us a call.
Pianos to rent. Tuning and moving promptly attended to.
SCHOMACKER & CO.,
5 23 1m No. 1103 CHESNUT Street

LA PIERRE HOUSE,
BROAD STREET, BELOW CHESNUT,
PHILADELPHIA.

The undersigned having leased the above favorite house, and having
Refitted and Refurnished it Throughout
in the most Elegant Manner,
IT IS NOW OPEN
FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.
The present Proprietors will spare no pains to maintain the character it has always enjoyed as being one of the best of the
FIRST-CLASS HOTELS
Of the country, and those who favor them with their patronage may be assured that nothing will be left undone to secure the comfort and satisfaction of their guests.
BAKER & FARLEY.
MAY 12, 1866. 5 12 1mrp

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Mines, Mineral Lands, and Ores examined and reported upon. Competent Engineers furnished to Mining Companies.
Consultations afforded on all Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Questions, at the office of the Bureau,
GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, President.
DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary. 10 tuths rp

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Of all kinds and for all use, supplied at short notice. My advantages for making are the best in the city, and *prices lowest*. Call for a list of prices before you buy, at corner of TWELFTH and NOBLE Streets.
Fruit dealers supplied.
5 28 1m* ALBERT D. COOKE.

OUR NEXT GOVERNOR—CLYMER OR GEARY, as may be chosen—together with the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER, Etc., may be obtained as usual at QUEEN'S NEWS-STAND, 12 Corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets

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JUST RECEIVED,
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VELVET CARPETS,
NEW DESIGNS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET.

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WHITE, RED, AND FANCY
CANTON MATTINGS.
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ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
FOR STAIRS AND HALLS,
WITH EXTRA BORDERS
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NEW PATTERNS
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
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GERMANTOWN, PA.
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
Manufacturers, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers in
CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS
MATTINGS, Etc.
WAREHOUSE,
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OPPOSITE THE STATE HOUSE,
Philadelphia.
RETAIL DEPARTMENT
3 6 3mrp
No. 519 CHESNUT STREET.

MARVIN'S SAFES.
MARVIN'S SAFES.
MARVIN'S SAFES.
MARVIN'S SAFES.
ANOTHER SUCCESS.
ANOTHER SUCCESS.
ANOTHER SUCCESS.
GREAT FIRE IN CHARLESTON!
MARVIN'S PATENT TRIUMPHANT!
Messrs. W. M. BIRD & Co., Charleston, May 2, 1866:—
Gentlemen:—I feel it a duty I owe you to express my entire satisfaction in regard to Marvin's Safes, for which you are agents. They have proved all you have recommended. In the great fire on King street, April 5, which destroyed "Robb's" block, and my entire stock of groceries and liquors, my books and papers were preserved in good condition, and it affords me great pleasure to testify to the excellent quality of these safes, as they are justly entitled to the highest confidence of the public. Respectfully yours,
W. L. TRIM.
The above Safes for sale by
MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 CHESNUT Street,
(Masonic Hall), Philadelphia,
5 28 12t and No. 265 BROADWAY, New York.

RANDALL & CO,
PERFUMERS AND IMPORTERS,
No. 1302 CHESNUT Street.
Fine English Toilet Soaps,
IN GREAT VARIETY, JUST RECEIVED.
Also, Triple French Extracts and Perfumes.
We have constantly on hand every variety of
PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.
Extracts, Powders, Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Waters, Shaving Creams, Cosmetiques, Tooth Pastes, Brushes, etc. 3 23m

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B. J. WILLIAMS,
No. 16 North SIXTH Street,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS,
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. 4 4 2mrp
STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

WASHING MACHINE.
BEST IN THE CITY.
IT SAVES TIME,
SAVES LABOR,
SAVES CLOTHES.
EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE.
For sale at the Furniture Store of
J. HAAS,
5 26 No. 831 MARKET Street.

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U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.
PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,
HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 4 1

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS 1881s, 5-20s, 10-40s
UNITED STATES 7·30s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 1

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission
Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold.
Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed, as per agreement. 3 5 3m

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THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED!
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO 1 17 4p
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET

5·20s.—FIVE-TWENTIES.
7·30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES
WANTED.
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SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
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FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
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SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
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PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
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MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.
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OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from		$22·50 to	$150
LIGHT BAROUCHE	do.	50·00 to	350
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WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING		15·00 to	30
STAGE AND TEAM	do.	30·00 to	50
LADIES' SADDLE,	do.	12·00 to	150
GENTS' do	do.	8·00 to	75

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.
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AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
OFFICE—No. 630 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
THE NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, having finally completed its Southern through connections from NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, RICHMOND, SAVANNAH, CHARLESTON, and all intermediate and adjacent towns as far south as ATLANTA, Ga., and also having perfected its western connections, via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad over mail roads to CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS, is now prepared to receive Freight, Merchandise, Valuable Packages, MONEY AND BULLION, and to transfer the same to or from places designed, and all intermediate points, as EFFICIENTLY, EXPEDITIOUSLY, and CHEAPLY as can be done by any other Express Company.
Offices are also opened in MOBILE AND NEW ORLEANS, and in a few days the Company will run through, via MONTGOMERY, to these places.
J. E. JOHNSTON, President.
B. F. FICKLIN,
5 11 18t General Superintendent.

THE "EXCELSIOR"
HAMS
(Selected from the best Corn-Fed Hogs.)
ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
J. H. MICHENER & CO.,
GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS,
And Curers of the Celebrated
"EXCELSIOR"
SUGAR CURED HAMS
Tongues and Beef,
Nos. 142 and 144 North FRONT Street.
None genuine unless branded
"J. H. M. & CO., EXCELSIOR."
The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co. (in a style peculiar to themselves) expressly for FAMILY USE; are of delicious flavor; free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. 3 27 stuths3m

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BEDDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
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AND MATERIALS FOR THE SAME.
BEST QUALITY AND STYLE OF SPRING
MATTRESSES.
J. S. FULLER,
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WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 771 South THIRD Street
Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.
The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—
Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
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James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corlist, Associated Press.
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Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 325 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1168 Walter street.
R. G. Marco, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
F. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Lartelt, No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 635 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1433 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 1 Everett's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Bassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry streets.
F. F. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Magann, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, De.

Mr. William B. Wright:—
SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,
DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO.'s,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address
WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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DISARMED!!!
The Chief Causes of Pestilence Destroyed.
DR. E. COURTARET'S DISINFECTING FLUIDS, secured by Letters Patent in the United States and France. Prepared solely by the New York Disinfecting Company, at their Laboratory, Nos. 298, 300, and 302 HENRY Street, New York; Office, No. 42 CEDAR Street.
This Company organized on a permanent basis, with Dr. Courtaret, the celebrated French Chemist, in charge of its Laboratory, is prepared to furnish his DISINFECTING FLUIDS for sick rooms, nurseries, urinals, water-closets, privies, cesspools, sewers, gutters, ships, railroads, hospitals, prisons and public institutions of all kinds, slaughter-houses, offal and fat-boiling establishments; all kinds of manures (*immensely* increasing the value of the latter to every farmer) and wherever poisonous and offensive gases exist. These agents are deodorizers, antiseptics, antiputrescents, and disinfectants in the scientific meaning of the words. They remove noxious gases and odors by chemical principles—leaving in their places *healthful air*; they are DESTROYERS, and *not merely absorbents* of poisonous gases—not injurious to utensils in which they are used. The attention of medical and scientific men is directed to these disinfectants. Attached are testimonials in favor of this great discovery, which, with hundreds of others, can be seen at the Company's office.
DELAVAN HOUSE, ALBANY, March 30, 1866.—To the President of the New York Disinfecting Company—Dear Sir:—It is all it is represented to be. We have made many trials of disinfectants, but now consider that we have found an article which surpasses all others as a remedy against all bad odors. T. ROESSEL & CO.
NEW YORK, April 9, 1866.—To the President of the New York Disinfecting Company—Dear Sir:—We pronounce it without exception to be the best we have ever known. Its effect upon every matter is complete and instantaneous. C. A. STETSON, Astor House.
N. B. These Disinfectants are used by the scavengers, under the direction of the Sanitary Police of the Metropolitan Health Department, New York.
HOWELL & THOMPSON, No. 42 CEDAR St., N. Y.
General and Sole Agents for the United States and the Canadas, to whom all orders should be addressed.
For sale by all Druggists and General Dealers in the United States and Canadas. 5 18 3m

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DR. LESSEY'S VEGETABLE PILLS CURE Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Rheumatism, Sick Headache, and all derangements of the Liver. They purify the blood, and make the skin soft and fair. For sale by Dr. LESSEY, No. 333 N. NINTH Street, Philadelphia, and by Druggists generally.
CAMDEN, N. J., September 2, 1865.—Dr. Lessey—Dear Sir:—It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony in favor of your "Vegetable Liver Pills." I had been afflicted with deranged condition of the Liver for ten years, and, during that time, suffered intensely from acrid discharges from stomach and bowels, seriously prostrating my physical and mental energies for weeks at a time so much so that my life was despaired of. But through a kind Providence, I was introduced to you, and by the use of your Pills I have been wonderfully restored, not having had an attack of my old complaint or lost a single Sabbath service. They act like a charm. Had it not been for them, I have no doubt I should have been laid aside from the ministry.
I must add a few lines in favor of your "Life Preserver" or Vegetable Liniment. I have used it for Erysipelas, Scalds and Burns and Inflammations; it produces remarkable results. I was cured of a very bad sore by its use. Many of my neighbors are using it, and it gives universal satisfaction. It should be in every house. Yours,
REV. J. H. STOCKTON.
4 28tuths3m* THIRD Street, Camden, N. J.

GROCERIES.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS., at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40C. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 10 5m

DENTISTRY.

THOUSANDS OF TEETH EXTRACTED without pain.—Patent applied for. My new invention, a Double Reversible Self-adjusting Safety Valved Inhaler for administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, and extracting teeth without pain. The only mode that the Gas can be properly and safely administered.
5 21 5m Dr. C. L. MUNNS, No. 731 SPRUCE street.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1863-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 1 6 §

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC.
Manufacturer of all kinds of
Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
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RESTAURANT
ON THE
EUROPEAN PLAN.
Finest old and new ALES, at 5 cents per glass.
GOOD ONE-DIME EATING BAR.
The choicest Liquors always on hand.
No. 533 CHESNUT STREET.
3 16 2m HENRY BECKER, Manager.

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1866.

Shall United States Bonds be Taxed?

WE have heretofore omitted all reference to the recent speech of Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, until an authorized copy of his address should come to hand. Such a one has been placed before us, but at the same time so able a compendium of the whole address from the New York *Evening Post*, that we cannot do better than merely republish the synopsis as given in our New York contemporary:—

"Mr. SHERMAN first laid it down as settled law, beyond all question, that no State can tax the bonds of the United States, unless the right to do so is expressly conceded in the act of Congress. Such a power in the States, he said, 'is entirely inconsistent with the supreme power of the General Government to borrow money.' And this point, he says, 'is settled more clearly than almost any question of constitutional law which has ever been mooted in this Government.'

"He refers, for general principles, to the noted case of 'MCCULLOCH against the State of Maryland;' and for a specific decision, to the case of 'WESTON against the City of Charleston,' in 2d Peters, 449. The City of Charleston, in 1829, under authority of a State law, levied a tax upon United States bonds in the hands of a citizen. The Supreme Court of the State decided in favor of the validity of the tax; but Judge HUGER dissented on the ground that if the States can tax the stock of the United States, 'it is impossible not to perceive that the fiscal operations of the general Government may be completely frustrated by the States.' He said, 'Congress may offer ten per cent. for loans, but who will lend, if the States can appropriate the whole to their own use?' The case came before the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Judges concurred unanimously in the decision which was given by Judge MARSHALL, that to allow the taxation of Government securities 'would enable the States to destroy the power of the National Government, prevent it from prosecuting a war, and from maintaining the authority of the United States.' This view has been acquiesced in by every Judge that has ever sat upon that bench, and has never since been controverted by any State of the Union.

"The question was brought up while Judge TANEY was on the bench, in 'DOBBINS vs. the Commissioners of Erie Company,' and the principle was reaffirmed. Also, in the 'Bank of Commerce vs. Tax Commissioners of New York City,' in 1862. In one case, of later date, the Court held by a majority, that shares in the national banks may be taxed, because it was evidently the intention of Congress not to exempt the shares from taxation, if the States choose to tax them. It is, therefore, a settled principle of law whether it is inserted in the act or not, that United States bonds cannot be taxed by the States, unless Congress chooses to make it an express part of the contract at the time of making the loan.

'On the question whether Congress should incorporate in the act a permission to the States to tax the bonds, he asked whether it would be wise now to allow to the States such a power over the public credit. All the bonds outstanding are guaranteed against being taxed. If the new bonds are not thus exempted, who would surrender an existing bond for a new one at five per cent., liable to taxation at the pleasure of every State?

'On the argument that it is unjust to exempt so much property from local taxes, he said it was not a privilege to the holder of the bonds but a right of the supreme power of the whole country to borrow money on the most favorable terms in its power. If the present rate of interest were to be continued the tax-payer might justly complain. But if such terms are offered as will induce the bondholder to be satisfied with five per cent for his money, while the tax-payer gets six or seven per cent. for his, the bondholder may say with truth, "I pay my tax in advance." This policy in England has reduced the rate of interest on public securities from six to three per cent.

"Mr SHERMAN closed this part of his argument in these words:—'I say, therefore, that in every view in which I can take of this bill, it is a wise measure, intended to save interest on the public debt, to adjust on correct principles equality of taxation, and to lighten the enormous burdens upon our people. I find there is another feature which commends it to my favor. If this bill pass in the form in which it now stands, the fundholders will themselves pay off the principal of the public debt. The one per cent. saved on the rate of interest will pay off every dollar of this debt in thirty-six years. When the fundholder and the tax-payer stand before the public hustings, and this matter is dragged into politics, as it will be, and the tax-payer says to the fundholder, 'Your property is exempt and free from all tax,' the fundholder may say, 'No, my friend, it is not; your money you can loan to your neighbor at six per cent. interest, and the law enables you to collect the principal at pleasure; I have already paid for this privilege by deducting one-sixth of my income; I have surrendered the principal sum loaned by me for an annuity for thirty-six years, and my share of the taxes will pay off every dollar of the debt within one generation.'"

From the able speech from which we have quoted so fully, two conclusions can be deduced:—1st. The United States have a right to prevent State taxation on the bonds; 2d. Such an exemption is an act of no injustice to non holders. We may add another statement to those already made, which go so far as to deny that the non-taxation clause will in the least decrease the popularity of the bill. A recent article in opposition to the funding plan declared that those who were unable to buy the Consols would dislike this discrimination in favor of a special kind of investment. We do not think that such dislike will amount to more than an insignificant faction. The sum to be absorbed is over a thousand millions within the next two years, besides twice that sum as soon as possible. This thousand millions will naturally draw into its investment hundreds of thousands of people. Parties who have but little, and desire to have that little safely put away, will flock to secure these long-running bonds. Of course, the smaller each investment the larger the number of persons interested, and within this class will be included all those who pay the most taxes, and attend to the finances of the nation. As the loan is offered to all, why should those who are either debarred by necessity or unwillingness from investing, be indignant. We consider the non-taxation clause as one of the greatest evidences of its popularity, and as an indispensable requisite to the success of the plan.

Too much credit cannot be given to Mr. MCCULLOCH for the careful devising of the system, and to Senator SHERMAN for the ability with which he has urged its claims. Whatever may be the difference of opinion in regard to the Secretary's political course, there can be no denial to him of the elements which make the able finance minister. Despite the unexpected opposition from certain powerful quarters, we predict the adoption of the plan which of all others meets the popular wishes.

A Perjured Judge.

THE dogma of State supremacy seems to prevail in Virginia much as of yore. Thus we find that in the Virginia Circuit Court, sitting at Alexandria, last week, when the case of the Commonwealth against ROE (a white man charged with felony) was on trial, the Commonwealth's attorney asked that he might be permitted to introduce negro witnesses to testify, claiming the right to do so under the provisions of the Civil Rights bill. Judge THOMAS declined permission, on the ground that it was a State court, and he was acting under the laws of the State of Virginia, which forbade that a negro should testify in a case against a white man, except when the case arises out of an injury done, attempted, or threatened to the person, property, or rights of a colored person or Indian, or when the offense was committed by a white person in conjunction with a colored person or Indian. The Judge stated that it was his determination to execute the laws of the State until he was ordered to do otherwise.

Yet this Virginia Judge has taken a solemn oath to support the Constitution of the United States, which provides that the laws of Congress shall be the supreme law of the land, *"and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."*

Here is the very case provided for by the Constitution. Virginia's State law conflicts with a law of Congress. The Constitution says that in such a case the Judge of the State court shall be bound by the law of Congress. This Judge has sworn to support the Constitution, and yet refuses to obey this law of Congress on the ground that it conflicts with a law of his State! Could there be a clearer case of moral perjury?

This is *reconstructed* Virginia!

The State of Affairs in East Florida.

THE reports brought to us of the condition of various parts of the South by Northern men are so extremely contradictory, depending entirely whether its scenes are viewed through roseate-tinted or darkened glasses, that it is next to impossible to decide on the true state of affairs in the late Rebel sections. While we have had different reports from nearly all the Commonwealths, yet from Florida we have received no account, favorable or otherwise. We therefore gladly give space in our columns for a letter, some extracts from which we give below, which reveals to us the social status of the races. The letter was written by a resident in the vicinity, and one who has always been considered perfectly reliable. We make allowance, however, for exaggeration, but, making all deductions, the state of affairs it reveals is enough to arouse the thinking classes of the North to the dangers to which they are exposing the blacks by their supine indifference to the laws demanded by justice.

* * * * * * * *

"But the chief and most dreaded trouble here are the Rebels. No Northern man or negro is safe here. You do not know what moment you may be shot. They curse the Yankees and the Government without any scruples. They do all they can to make it disagreeable and dangerous for Northerners settling here, and as for the freedmen, they treat them like dogs, whipping and even shooting them. They get as much work out of the blacks as they can, and then cheat them out of all their pay. *A Northern man can obtain as much help as he wishes, while the Southerner cannot get one hand, though he holds out every inducement, for the negroes feel that they are only inducements.*

"On the 6th of the month (April) we were called upon to see some Southern reconstruction. On the plantation adjoining us there was a man murdered. The facts of the case are as follows:—

"The captain of the State militia in this place, accompanied by his brother and the owner of the plantation, came down on horseback that night, as they said, to search for arms among the negroes, as it was against the law for them to have any. While one party was searching our plantation, the other went to the next. In the latter was the Captain's brother. He rode up to the negro houses, asked one of the men the question about the arms, and when answered yes, got down off his horse and deliberately shot at him. The ball only grazing the man, he stepped up and fired again, saying, "There, take that, you ——— ———." The man's wife ran and caught her husband as he fell. She told the white man that he murdered her husband, when he answered with an oath, and threatened to shoot her unless she was still. He then rode off. Now to my certain knowledge a coroner's jury sat on the murdered man, and that was all the attention the civil authorities have paid to the affair. The murderer is still at large, and boasts that he will shoot fifteen more, that no one dare disturb him. He has shot three negroes before, but only wounded them. The State militia in the State, I know, is nothing more than a set of pure (?) Confederate soldiers—no, not soldiers, but guerrillas; and, I fear, our Government will find it so when it is too late. I am perfectly astonished at the way in which Northern papers speak of the feeling in the Gulf States. They should be under strict military force for five years at least. *For my part, I feel that the four years of war have not done any good, instead of that, I fear, much harm.* It has laid the country in waste, it has freed four millions of slaves, and turned them out of houses and labor, and they have no protection afforded them; and, not being a piece of property, their former masters do all they can to outrage them, and I, for one, will say they are worse off for protection today than seven years ago."

The name of the murderer we withhold in order to protect the writer. The letter was not intended for publication, and although by a comparatively uneducated person is, by one whose loyalty and devotion to our cause none can question.

The statements it contains, and its tone, show us how the friends of the nation in the Southern States view the present aspect of Northern politics. All looks dark. They absolutely once more sigh for the flesh-pots of Egypt with slavery. They feel deserted by those who had promised to be their friends, who have led them out of captivity to leave them to perish in the desert.

We are told that the negro will not work; and can we wonder? We have never met a Northern man who had any cause to complain; and if the statements we publish are true, which is more than likely, need we be surprised at the freedmen's unwillingness to serve their former masters? We would willingly disbelieve the statement of the murder unpunished, were we not forced to a conviction of its truth by a mass of corroborative evidence, while the necessity of a large military force is announced by the Lieutenant-General himself. All that we can advise is that our readers should think of the facts laid before them, and decide for themselves whether in leniency or severity will be found the remedy for the existing state of evil and injustice.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.—The nomination, by the President, of Hon. WILLIAM FAXON, Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, to be Assistant Secretary, will give general satisfaction. The system of appointing those who, from long years of faithful service and experience, are best qualified to discharge the duties of a position, is one that will meet the popular approval. In the present case, Mr. FAXON has eminently merited the honor, and is renowned as a courteous as well as a most faithful public servant. His nomination will be, without doubt, confirmed by the Senate, and the public have an opportunity to hear from him in a higher but not more honorable sphere. If he is as faithful in his new post as he was in his old, the most censorious will be satisfied.

"THE VETERAN MUSTERED OUT."

THE Father of American Warriors, the relic of another age, and rugged monument of victories won half a century ago, has at last fallen beneath the encroaching hand of Time. Lieutenant-General WINFIELD SCOTT died suddenly this morning.

The people will be shocked at the announcement, not so much because of any hope entertained of a continuance of his already extended life, but because we had brought ourselves to believe that he would never die—we had been so long accustomed to speak of him as living, and likely to live. But now he has gone at last.

The old hero, the leader of our war of 1812, the chief against the Indians, the famous soldier and poor statesman, has at last been called to his long rest. Forgotten are the failures of his latter days, forgotten the mistake of 1861—the people only look upon one who, years and years ago, was their General, and, at Lundy's Lane, proved that prowess which was his, till age destroyed his powers of action.

It is for him they mourn, but the grief will be mitigated with the thought that he had fought a good fight, he had worked out his problem of life, and, having reached the end, quietly departed when all was done. He has left us full of honors and years. He has seen his country, for which he fought fifty years ago, safe from all dangers of war; and now, like a warrior wearied, he has laid him down to sleep. To him may be applied the lines of the 'Iron Duke':—

> "See the leader of our glorious wars,
> Now to glorious burial slowly borne,
> Followed by the brave of other lands. He
> On whom, with both her open hands,
> Honor Never showered all her stars,
> And affluent fortune emptied all her horn
> Not once nor twice, in our rough island story,
> The path of duty is the way to glory."

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Jeff. Davis Enjoys His Parole and Grows Impatient for His Trial

FORTRESS MONROE, May 26.—Jeff. Davis shows undisguised appreciation of his parole of the fort. He has been out to-day as much as the weather would permit, and made several calls. He talks with undisguised frankness regarding his expected trial, and places no credit in the rumor that he will not be tried for several months yet.

He certainly expresses himself more anxious than ever that no such postponement will take place. It is believed here, however, that there is good ground for the rumor; but in case of such postponement being agreed upon, it is thought that he will be paroled and allowed to go home till his trial takes place. The statement about Dr. Cooper, in connection with receiving articles wished to be sent here by Jeff. Davis' friends for his use, is somewhat exaggerated. He expressed such willingness as regards summer clothing, but stated that unless the clothing was sent before the 1st of June it would probably be too late, as Mr. Davis would then probably be removed for trial. He made no reference to Mr. Davis dying by that time.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Convention of American Israelites.

THE BOARD OF DELEGATES IN SESSION—ELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR—THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A JEWISH RABBINICAL INSTITUTE DECIDED UPON.

In spite of the anticipations of the Convention, the second meeting of the Board of Delegates of American Israelites was not very largely attended last evening. Still there was a goodly assemblage present, numbering many divines of note and visitors of distinction.

The Vice-President of the Board, Henry Joseph, Esq., occupied the Chair, and called the delegates to order. Subsequently to the initiatory proceedings of the session, the Committee on Apportionment, to which had been referred the annual report of the Executive Committee, tendered a statement of facts, embodying a series of resolutions, which were laid aside pro tem., pending the definite action of the Convention.

A nominating committee having been appointed, the annual election of officers was proceeded with, the responsible positions in the Board being filled for the ensuing year by the following gentlemen:—Abraham Hart, of Philadelphia, President; Henry Joseph, of New York, and Rev. Isaac Leeser, of Philadelphia, Vice-Presidents; S. Saroni, of Boston, Treasurer; Myer S. Isaacs, Secretary.

Messrs. H. E. Hart, A. S. Saroni, and A. S. Cohen were elected Trustees, and an Executive Committee was also chosen.

A vote of thanks having been tendered the retiring officers, and the President elect having been duly installed, the report of the Committee on Apportionment was taken up and discussed, section after section being submitted to the Board. The subjoined resolutions, expressive of the substance of the report, were then adopted:—

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are eminently due, and are hereby tendered to the United States Minister at Berne for his active and successful efforts in removing the disabilities heretofore imposed upon the Jews of Switzerland, and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to him.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to establish, at the earliest practicable moment, a Publishing Committee, to supervise and publish, under the control of the Board, such documents and tracts as in their opinion would best conduce to the furtherance of the interests of Judaism.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be authorized to prepare blanks and forms to be forwarded to all the congregations in the United States, calling for the necessary statistics, the same to be returned to the Secretary of the Board at least one month before the annual session of the Convention.

The report having been thus disposed of, a resolution to the effect that the Board of Delegates institute a Rabbinical seminary, was taken up for discussion, and elicited considerable comment on the part of each and every delegate.

Mr H. Cohen, indorsing the resolution, alluded to the difficulty of obtaining American Jewish ministers, even on payment of large salaries. He believed that though the Board might be compelled to carry out their plans at first on a small scale the Seminary would ultimately become an important institution.

Mr. A. Hart, in the course of his remarks, presented an amendment to the resolution, deciding upon the establishment of the Rabbinical Institute in Philadelphia, the Legislature of Pennsylvania having accorded the Educational Society of that city a charter, authorizing it to confer upon pupils degrees of scholarship equal to those conferred by Cambridge and Harvard Colleges.

Addresses in favor of the speedy establishment of the seminary were subsequently made by Rev. S. M. Isaacs and Rev. Mr. Kramer. Mr A. S. Cohen subsequently offering an amendment, recommending the grafting of high schools on free schools on religious organizations already established, that the graduates of those institutions might at once be eligible to scholarships in the college. After much debate, it was determined to take immediate measures to establish a Rabbinical Seminary, as also to organize Jewish free schools and high schools throughout the country, the delegates of the different congregations binding themselves to report upon the success of their movements at the next session of the Convention.

Soon after, the Convention adjourned, subject to the call of the chair.—*N. Y. Times.*

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

[See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.]

☞ NOTICE.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

On and after TUESDAY, May 1, the

FREIGHT DEPARTMENT

Of this Company will be removed to the Company's New Building S. E. cor. of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. Entrance on Eleventh street and on Marble street.

All Money and Collection Business will be transacted as heretofore at No 320 CHESNUT street. Small Parcels and Packages will be received at either office.

All books will be kept at each office, and any calls entered therein previous to 5 P. M. will receive attention same day, if within a reasonable distance from our offices. Inquiries for goods and settlements to be made at No 320 CHESNUT Street.

4 30 4p JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

☞ HEALTH OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, S. W. corner SIXTH and SANSOM Streets, May 28th, 1866.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that all Rag and Bone Establishments in this city are declared to be nuisances, prejudicial to public health, and must be closed from JUNE 1st until OCTOBER 1st, unless permitted to be kept open by application to and permission by the Board of Health.

By order of the Board of Health.

HORATIO G. SICKEL,
5 29 3t Health Officer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE WAREHOUSING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

MAY 29, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Company's Office, DOCK Street, on MONDAY, June 4, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

WILLIAM NELSON,
5 29 6t* Secretary.

☞ NOTICE.—ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the PETROLEUM STORAGE COMPANY of Philadelphia will be held at Office of the Company, No 327 WALNUT street (up stairs), on MONDAY, the 4th day of June, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of FIVE DIRECTORS to serve for the ensuing year.

5 29 tutl 1sm5t] F. B. HUBBELL, Secretary.

☞ WINE OF TAR SYRUP, FOR COUGHS, Colds and Affections of the Lungs.—This mixture is entirely vegetable, and affords speedy Relief in all Pulmonary Diseases, such as Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, &c. Prepared only by

HARRIS & OLIVER, Druggists.

Southeast Corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 5 29 1m rp

☞ FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY, GRAY RESERVES.—The members of the different companies are invited to attend the drills, held every TUESDAY evening, at 8 o'clock, at the BROAD Street Armory.

W. D. HASTINGS,
1t* Secretary.

HOTELS AND BOARDING Houses refitting for the Summer Season, will find it to their advantage to examine the extensive Stock of Dry Goods adapted to their wants, at the establishment of J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

COUNTERPANES, BED-Spreads, Table Damasks, Napkins, Towels, Linen and Cotton Sheetings, and Pillow Fabrics, at the lowest wholesale rates.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

[5 29 1mrp

N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

NO. 103 N. EIGHTH STREET.

Just received, a large and splendid assortment of the most fashionable

BUTTONS, FANCY TRIMMINGS,

For Coats and Dresses, at greatly reduced prices.

Ladies, call at our store and convince yourself of the fact.

SMALL PROFIT AND QUICK SALES.

WM. LONNERSTADTER,

No. 103 North EIGHTH St.,

Second door above Arch, next to the corner

5 29 tuths t71

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTING, Oil Cloths and Window Shades—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, S. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets will open this morning, from auction—Ingrain Carpets at 50, 62, 75, 87 cents, $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·50; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets only $1·75; Three-ply Carpets, $2·10; Entry and Stair Carpets, 50, 62, 75, and $1; Hemp Carpets, 37 to 62 cents; Rag Carpets 62 and 75 cents; Floor Oil Cloths 62 cents up; White Canton Matting, 31 to 50 cents; Red Check Matting, 37 to 62 cents; Stair Oil Cloth 25 cents; Gilt Bordered Window Shades, $1·50 to 63; Buff Window Holland 45 cents up; Table Covers, $1·75; Velvet Rugs, $2·50 to $8; Table Linens, 50 cents up; Towelings 12½ cents up; Table Napkins, 25 cents; Sheeting Muslins, 31 cents up; Lawns, 31 cents; Delaines, 25 cents. Cheap store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 5 29

HIESKELL'S MAGIC OIL

CURES TETTER,

ERYSIPELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.

WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED

For sale by all Druggists.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT:

No. 53 South THIRD Street,

Above Chesnut.

Price 25 cents per bottle. 4 24 3m4p

IMPROVED ELLIPTIC HOOK

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,

OFFICE, No. 923 CHESNUT STREET.

FLOAT SEWING MACHINES, Repaired and Improved. [5 5 stuth3m4p

FIRST-CLASS BOARDING AT A FARM House in Darby. Inquire at the BUTTONWOOD HOTEL, Darby. 5 28 2t*

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 S. SECOND Street,

OPENED THIS MORNING,

NOVELTIES IN

SEA-SIDE SHAWLS,

[5 29 tuths3t4p

To which the attention of the ladies is invited.

BLACK TAFFETA PARISIENNES.

FOR LADIES' CLOAKS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Have in store a full stock of these very desirable

BLACK SILKS

FOR LADIES' CLOAKS. [5 29 tuth2t

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 North EIGHTH Street.

CLOSING OUT STOCKS.

ENTIRE STOCK TO BE CLOSED OUT BY THE FIRST OF JULY.

A General Reduction Throughout.

Dress Goods Greatly Reduced.

BLACK SILKS REDUCED.

Best Black Silks in the city.
Heavy Black Silks for Coats.
Blue Edge Black Silks, wide, $1·62, old price.
Best make of Black Alpacas, reduced.
11-4 Honey Comb Quilts cheap.
200 Black and White Summer Balmorals, $1·45.
Finest French White Ground Organdies imported.
Brown Ground Figured Stripe Organdies, very fine.

WHITE GOODS GREATLY REDUCED.

White Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks, old prices.

KID GLOVES! KID GLOVES!

200 dozen Kid Gloves, light, medium, and dark, $1·25; every pair warranted real kid.

HOSIERY! HOSIERY!

JUST OPENED, AT REDUCED PRICE.

250 dozen Ladies' and Gents' Hose.
Gents' full regular Half Hose, 37½ cents, old price.
Ladies' White and Brown Full Regular Hose.

LINEN FANS! LINEN FANS!

3000 Linen Fans, from 19 to 50 cents, old price.
Handsome Silk Fans, from auction.
Telegraph Fans, very fine.

LINEN GOODS AND DOMESTICS.

All the leading makes of Domestics.

Great Bargains in Linen Handkerchiefs and Linen Towels.

5 pieces Loom 8-4 Table Linen, 69 cents, from auction.
Handsome Llama Lace Points.
Scotland Shawls, best quality, $3·25.

Ribbons Very Cheap from Auction.

All widths of Colored Ribbon Velvets from auction.

CLOSING OUT HOOP SKIRTS.

The largest assortment of Hoop Skirts in the city.

THE GABRIELLE SKIRT.

Newest shape, and most graceful Skirt worn; an entirely new waist adjustment.

Wallace & Sons' Skirt, made expressly for our sales.

E. R. LEE,
No. 43 North EIGHTH Street.

P S.—During alterations of front building, will occupy the back part of the store. Entrance on FILBERT Street, a few doors below Eighth street, north side.

E. R. LEE,
5 29 tuths3t No 43 North EIGHTH Street.

CLOSING SALES OF
SACQUES,
CIRCULARS, and
BASQUES,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
5 29 3t Above Willow.

NEW DRESS MATERIALS,
From the late Auction Sales.
PRICES REDUCED.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
5 29 3t Above Willow.

TRAVELLING DRESS GOODS,
Of all Desirable Styles,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
5 29 3t Above Willow.

FOULARD MOHAIRS, OF NEW DESIGNS,
At Reduced Prices.
FROM AUCTION.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
5 29 3t Above Willow.

RICH PARIS BLACK SILKS, OF ALL
Desirable Widths, for
CLOAKS, SACQUES, AND CIRCULARS,
From late Auction Sales.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
5 29 3t Above Willow.

BLACK AND WHITE CHECK SILKS,
FROM AUCTION, AT REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
5 29 3t Above Willow.

WALL PAPERS AND WINDOW SHADES and Blinds.—Fine assortment always on hand. Also Preventive of Damp Walls in Dwellings. Paper Hangers sent to all parts of the country.

H. A. BURTON,
5 29 17trp* No. 115 N. FOURTH Street, above Arch.

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES.—
S. F. BALDERSTON & SON,
5 22 30t* No 902 SPRING GARDEN Street.

SALE OF PAINTINGS.

SPECIAL SALE

OF

HIGH-CLASS

IMPORTED PAINTINGS.

B. SCOTT, JR.,

Is Instructed by

Mr. A. D. Huyvetter

To Announce a Closing Sale of his Importation of

VALUABLE FOREIGN PAINTINGS

Previous to his departure for Europe in the steamer of the second of June.

The Catalogue will embrace

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOUR SUBJECTS,

The best productions of the following eminent Artists, of the French, Flemish, English, Belgian, and Dusseldorf Schools:—

EUG. VERBOECKHOVEN, BRUSSELS
L. ROBBE, BRUSSELS.
T. CARABAIN, BRUSSELS,
T. RUYTEN, ANTWERP.
H. DIDDAERT, ANTWERP.
CAMILLE VAN LEEMPUTTEN, BRUSSELS.
F. LE BRET, LEYDEN.
H. SAVRY, UTRECHT.
F. KRUSEMANN, BRUSSELS.
H. VON SEBEN, BRUSSELS,
F. MUSIN, BRUSSELS.
J. CAROLUS, BRUSSELS.
A. EVERSEN, AMSTERDAM.
CHAS. LEICKERT, AMSTERDAM.
M. A. KOEKKOEK, AMSTERDAM.
J. REEKERS, AMSTERDAM.
J. W. HILDERS, AMSTERDAM.
J. STROEBEL, AMSTERDAM.
W KOEKKOEK, AMSTERDAM,
A. SURRURE, BRUSSELS.
A. F. VERHOEVEN-BALL, ANTWERP
ZACH. J. NOTERMANN, PARIS.
F. VAN SEVERDONCK, BRUSSELS.
J. L. VAN LEEMPUTTEN, BRUSSELS.
A. MAES, BRUSSELS.
J. C. VERMEULEN, BREDA.
H. VAN HOVE, ANTWERP.
F. SPOHLER, AMSTERDAM.

THE SALE WILL TAKE PLACE

AT

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY,

No. 1020 CHESNUT St.,

ON

THE EVENINGS OF

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY

MAY 30 and 31, and JUNE 1,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

The Paintings will be open for Exhibition on MONDAY, at 12 o'clock M., and will remain open, day and evening, until time of sale.

The Gallery will remain closed till time of exhibition. [5 26 6t4p

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[For Additional Local Items see Third Page.]

RARE ARTISTIC DISPLAY.—The sale of fine works of art by B. Scott, Jr., auctioneer, promises to be the most notable of the season. The selection of oil paintings is thought to be superior to any yet made, embracing real masterpieces by favorite foreign and home artists. The catalogue embraces a great variety of subjects, and the tastes of connoisseurs and art-fanciers cannot fail to be satisfied. As the sale will be peremptory, it is the duty of every one interested in matters of this nature to be on hand at the sale.

The pictures are all imported. Mons. A. De Huyvetter, the well-known connoisseur, of Antwerp, and comprise works of the leading Flemish, Dusseldorf, and French schools. Each picture is warranted to be what it is represented, and they are encased in frames selected especially with a view to contrast favorably to the scene and style of the painting.

Among the paintings offered at the sale we noticed a number of beautiful landscapes by the celebrated Koekoek, of Amsterdam, several gems of candle-light effects, by Van Bree, J. C. Vermeulen, Von Schendel, and others, all treated in a novel but natural style. Then we have several triumphs in marine views and portraiture, besides cattle scenes and pictures of domestic groupings. The sales will be continued for several evenings.

THE BOARDING-HOUSE THIEF.—In yesterday's EVENING TELEGRAPH was published an account of the doings of a boarding-house thief named William D. Jefferson. He had a further hearing yesterday afternoon before Alderman Butler, when it was discovered that he recently engaged board with Mrs. Caldwell, No. 706 Pine street, and while an inmate of the house he stole a number of dresses, a quantity of jewelry, knives and forks, and other articles, valued at about $300. These articles were all recovered through the exertions of Lieutenant Goldey, of the Third Police District, assisted by Officer Levitt. Jefferson will have another hearing before Alderman Butler.

A FIREMEN'S DEMONSTRATION.—Yesterday afternoon the Liberty Fire Company of Holmesburg housed a new fire apparatus, and the occasion was the signal for a grand demonstration on the part of the fire companies of Frankford and Holmesburg. A firemen's parade took place, which was participated in by the Washington and Decatur Engines, Rescue Hook and-Ladder, Excelsior Hose, and Franklin Hose of Frankford, and the Liberty Engine and other companies of Holmesburg. The different apparatus in the parade were gaily decorated, and the companies turned out in considerable strength. After the parade, the new steamer of the Liberty Engine Company was tried, and the result proved very satisfactory.

NEW BASE BALL GROUND.—The Moyamensing Hose Company have leased Sweeney's Lot, a large piece of ground directly opposite the hose house, and intend to convert it into a base ball ground and skating park. Workmen have commenced making the necessary improvements. The Company deserve much credit for the enterprise displayed by them in this matter as a very unsightly lot will be converted into a neat-looking and advantageous pleasure ground. This improvement is just the thing that is needed in the lower section of the city.

SHOOTING AFFAIR ON THE SCHUYLKILL.—Yesterday afternoon, as a canal boat was coming down the river Schuylkill, on the western side near the Almshouse a hand on board was shot by a man who was on a boat at South street wharf on this side of the river. The affair did not result in anything serious, and it has not yet been developed whether the firing was accidental or the work of design. The man who fired the shot was arrested, and the matter will be investigated.

A SWINDLER ARRESTED.—A man who gave the decidedly original name of John Smith was arrested yesterday afternoon, charged with visiting a number of houses in the vicinity of Tenth and Poplar streets, and soliciting assistance for some disabled firemen, without having any authority for so doing. Alderman Massey committed him for thirty days.

CAUCUS NOMINATIONS.—Yesterday afternoon the members of Common Council met and made the following caucus nominations:—

Directors of Girard College:—J. E. Rhoads, Cyrus Horne, Robert M. Foust.

Trustees of City Ice Boat:—William S. Grant, —— Taylor.

DISGRACEFUL.—A man, or brute in the shape of a man, was arrested yesterday afternoon, charged with attempting a rape on the person of a little girl, six years of age, who is deaf and dumb. The occurrence took place on Market street, near Thirty-first. The fellow was committed to prison by Alderman Allen.

ASSAULTING SMALL BOYS.—Eugene McCarthy and John Carpenter were arrested at Eleventh and Poplar streets last night, charged with assaulting two small boys, and stealing their hats from them. They were taken before Alderman Massey, who held them in $600 bail to answer.

ASSAULTED HIS WIFE.—A man named John S. Mason was arrested last evening for making an aggravated assault on his wife, in Lombard street, above Eighth. He cut her with a knife in a serious manner. He will have a hearing this afternoon.

INTERFERING WITH DOG CATCHERS.—Yesterday afternoon a man named Jacob Pabst was arrested at Third and Noble streets, and committed by Alderman Toland, charged with interfering with dog catchers in the discharge of their duty.

AN IMPOSTOR.—

This is to caution all the fair
Of a spruce fellow to beware,
Who seems a youthful beau;
His curly wig the eye beguiles;
His false teeth glitter when he smiles;
His cheek displays a glow
Laid on by some cosmetic rare;
His form does all its graceful air
To Bennett's Clothing owe!

WE HAVE—

All-wool Fancy Cassimere Pants, as low as	$4 00
" " " *Vests* "	2 50
" *Black* " *Pants* "	5 00
" " *Cloth Vests* "	4 00
" *Fancy Cassimere Suits, to match*	14 00
" *Black Suits*	20 00

Advancing from these rates we have goods of all grades, up to the very finest fabrics, at prices reduced in proportion—Men's, Youths', and Boys'. THOUSANDS HAVE FOUND WITHIN THE PAST FEW WEEKS THAT WE ARE ACTUALLY SELLING GOOD, SERVICEABLE GOODS AT THE PRICES NAMED.

BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

FOR BREAKFAST.
FOR DINNER.
FOR SUPPER
NEW BERMUDA POTATOES.
NEW BERMUDA ONIONS.
NEW BERMUDA TOMATOES.
Your Grocer or Market man can get supplied at
BERMUDA PRODUCE COMPANY,
No. 120 West street, New York.

"THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL" for June has been received. In addition to the usual amount of valuable reading matter, it contains portraits, with phrenological and biographic sketches of the late Senator Foot, of Vermont; our old friend and talented phrenologist, Nelson Sizer, of New York; Aaron Burr, and Thomas Jefferson. For sale by Professor Capen, No. 25 S. Tenth street.

"'TIS SUMMER! glorious summer! behold the glad green earth," and we might add—behold the beautiful array of Summer Clothing now offered at Charles Stokes & Co.'s one-price, under the Continental, at the same prices that are charged for inferior garments at other places. Remember, Stokes & Co., under the Continental.

LASH'S FIVE-DOLLAR WASHING MACHINES.—There is no article which so richly deserves the entire confidence of the public as does "Lash's Five-Dollar Washing Machine." It has been pronounced one of the wonders of the age. Call and see it. J. S. Lash & Co., No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia. State and county rights for sale.

HEIMSTREET'S HAIR COLORING.—This inimitable article for the hair restores grey hair to its original color, by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner, while it promotes its health and vigor. It is for this reason rapidly taking the place of all deleterious dyes. It is sold in two sizes, 50 cents and $1, by all dealers. The greatest discovery of the age.

NEEDLES C. C. T.—"Compound Camphor Troches." Potent pocket remedy, subdues cramp, controls diarrhœa, choleraic evidence, etc. Only maker, C. H. Needles Twelfth and Race, Philadelphia, fifty cents per box.

DUTCHER'S DEAD SHOT FOR BEDBUGS.—Kills upon touch, curls them up as fire does a leaf, and remains of permanent effect. Try it, and sleep in peace. Sold by all live druggists.

WINDOW SHADES ONE DOLLAR.—Window Shades only one dollar. A few more left of the dollar Shades, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

FEMALE TRUSSES, Braces, Supporters, Elastic Belts, and Stockings, light and elegant in finish, adjusted by a lady, at Needles', Twelfth street, first door below Race.

PHOTOGRAPHS of superior style and finish now made at reduced prices, at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Now is the time to get them. All styles.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch and Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. No. 730 Chesnut street.

CARPETS LAID, Curtains put up, Furniture repaired, and Mattresses made to order at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

"lubricative packing for steam engines.—for terms see 723 chesnut st., phila., and 26 dey st., new york.'

FURNITURE SLIPS cut and made to order at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

FRENCH COCOANUT CAKE made and sold only by G. Byron Morse, No. 904 Arch street.

7 30s, 5-20s, 1881s, 10-40s, Compound Interest Notes, and Gold and Silver bought and sold by
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 S. THIRD Street.

HAVE YOUR UNITED STATES BONDS REGISTERED.—5 20, 1881, and 10-40 Coupon Bonds converted into Registered. For safety we would advise our friends to hold Registered bonds. Apply to
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 S. THIRD Street.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

POPULAR TAILORING.—
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FINE CUSTOM WORK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

FLETCHER—RUDRUAFF.—At Gloucester city, April 15, by Rev. Milton Relyea, JOSEPH S. FLETCHER, of Woodbury, to MARGARET E. RUDRUAFF, of Gloucester city.

BICKMAN—MURRAY.—On the 28th instant, by the Rev. John W. Hickman, Mr. JOHN D. HICKMAN, son of the officiating clergyman, to Miss JOSEPHINE MURRAY, both of this city.

DIED.

HOFFNER.—On the 26th instant, ANNA ELIZABETH, wife of Lewis Hoffner, in the 38th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Mechanic street, near Ridge avenue, Roxborough, on Wednesday morning, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock. Interment at Barren Hill.

MARKLE.—Suddenly, on the 27th instant, of scarlet fever, MARGARET BOCKIUS, only daughter of Joseph A. and Mary J. Markle, aged 8 years, 1 month, and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, S. W. corner of Seventh and Buttonwood streets, on Thursday afternoon next at 3 o'clock.

McALEER.—On the 28th instant, JOHN McALEER aged 60 years

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 2041 Murray street, above Spruce, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

VANHORN.—On the 28th instant, ELLEN JANE, only daughter of William and Rosanna Vanhorn, in the 8th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1222 Percy street, above Thompson, on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock.

STELWAGON.—On Monday morning, the 28th instant, of congestion of the brain, HARRY L. STELWAGON, only child of H. G. Stelwagon, in the 21st year of his age.

His male friends and relatives of the family are particularly invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 633 Vine street, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

WATSON.—On the 26th instant, ELIZA ANN, wife of William B. Watson, aged 47 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her uncle, James Wilson, No. 641 N. Sixth street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

GILT PLATED BRASS AND PORCELAIN Head Furniture Nails, Britannia Head Tacks and Screws, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

CHERRY STONING MACHINES WILL quickly separate the stones from the cherries for either drying or preserving. Every farmer should have one, and buy it now so as to be ready for its use. Sold by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

CALLIPER RULES, BOARD MEASURE Rules, Slide Rules, Yard Rules, Ivory and Boxwood Pocket Rules, Elastic Steel Rules, Brass Bound Rules, etc., at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

GENUINE MACKINAW SUNDOWNS
FOR LADIES,
IN GREAT VARIETY, TO BE HAD OF
THEO. H. McCALLA,
At his Old Established Hat and Cap Emporium,
5 14 1m No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
It is recommended by physicians of this and other places, as a superior *tonic*, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street
Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 2 14§

AMUSEMENTS.

[For additional Amusements see Third Page.]

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Stage Manager........W. A. MOORE.
Prompter........F. O. SAVAGE.
(By the kind permission of Mrs. John Drew),
GRAND TESTIMONIAL FAREWELL BENEFIT
TENDERED TO
MR. AND MRS. FRANK MORDAUNT,
WEDNESDAY EVENING May 30 1866
The following artists have kindly volunteered:—
Miss NOEMIE DE MARGUERITES
Miss MAJOR PAULINE CUSHMAN,
(the celebrated Union Spy),
Miss KATE PALMER,
Mons. LEON,
THE NEW WALNUT STREET THEATRE COMPANY
(by kind permission of T. J. Hemphill, Esq.)
To commence with the
COLLEEN BAWN.
Eily O'Connor (first time, with songs),
Miss NOEMIE DE MARGUERITES
Sheelah (with Barn-door Jig)........Mrs. F. MORDAUNT
Myles-na-Coppaleen........Mr. F. MORDAUNT
Other Characters by the ARCH STREET THEATRE COMPANY and WALNUT STREET COMPANY.
After which the
MARRIED RAKE.
Mrs. Trictrac........Miss Major PAULINE CUSHMAN
Mr. Flighty........Mr. F. MORDAUNT
Assisted by Miss Kate Palmer Miss Ettie Germon, etc.
MONS. LEON IN THE SAILOR'S HORNPIPE.
SHERIDAN'S RIDE, MR. F. MORDAUNT.
By special request, To conclude with
BOMBASTES FURIOSO.
Distaffina........Mrs. F. MORDAUNT
Other characters by members of
THE TYPOGRAPHICAL DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION
THE CELEBRATED GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.
Charles Schmidt, Conductor
Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents
Box Sheet is now open at TRUMPLER'S Music Store, corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets; RILEY'S Continental News Exchange; Office of the 'Evening Programme;' and at the Academy from 9 to 3.
Doors open at 7. Commence at quarter to 8. 5 29 2t

FOR ONLY ONE WEEK.—BIERSTADT'S last work, "STORM IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS" will be exhibited for one week longer, at Wenderoth, Taylor & Brown's No. 914 CHESNUT street for the benefit of the Lincoln Institute and Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Boys' home. Single tickets, Twenty-five Cents. 5 29 6t

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability and reasonable prices combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29§ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

CARTER'S
Combined Writing and Copying
INK.
R. MAGEE,
No. 316 CHESNUT St.,
SOLE AGENT
For the State of Pennsylvania.

The following Certificates are among the many hundreds received in Philadelphia:—

NAVY YARD, PHILADELPHIA February 14, 1866.—R. Magee, No 316 Chesnut street.—Dear Sir:—I have given the "Combined Writing and Copying Ink" of William Carter & Brother a fair trial, and consider it decidedly the best Ink I have ever used.
Truly yours, BEN. DUFFIELD,
Paymaster's Clerk, U. S. N.

NAVY YARD, PHILADELPHIA, March 27, 1866.—R. Magee, Agent for Carter's Ink.—Dear Sir:—Having used Carter's Combined Ink for some time past, I do not hesitate to pronounce it by far the BEST INK that has been introduced in this country, and in my judgment, the BEST INK KNOWN.

I wish you great success in the introduction of it in our city, and congratulate you upon introducing an AMERICAN INK superior to any foreign. It flows freely, does not gum, and copies splendidly.
Yours truly, H. H. HILL,
Assistant to Paymaster.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3, 1866.—R. Magee, No. 316 Chesnut street.—Sir:—Having given Messrs. Carter & Bro's. Writing and Copying Ink a fair trial we take pleasure in saying we give it the preference over all Inks we have ever used, Arnold's not excepted. We have never found any Ink which flows so freely, and is of such a beautiful jet black (after standing a few days) as Messrs. C. & B.'s. Whoever uses it once, will never use any other if it can be obtained.
Very respectfully yours
SOUTHWORTH MANUFACTURING CO.

POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, February 16, 1866.—R. Magee, Agent for Carter's Ink.—Sir:—For some time past I have been using "Carter's Combined Writing and Copying Ink," and give it a preference over any other Ink I have ever used. It flows freely, and does not gum with exposure.

I cheerfully give this recommendation, and hope it may be successfully introduced.
W. M. IRELAND, Chief Clerk.

MERCANTILE AGENCY PHILADELPHIA, March 15, 1866.—R. Magee, Esq.—Dear Sir:—We cheerfully respond to your request, to add our testimony in favor of the Ink for which you are the agent. After a fair trial, we pronounce it to be the *ne plus ultra* of all inks we have ever used. Success to Carter & Brother's Ink; An *American* Ink, superior to all others. Respectfully yours, J. M. BRADSTREET & SON,
No. 400 Chesnut street.

I fully endorse the above
J. B. BROOKE, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, April, 1866.—Mr. R. Magee:—We have given Carter's Combined Ink a satisfactory trial, and believe it to be superior to any we have tried, both for our books and for copying purposes. We are also pleased to know that this is an *American Ink*, and as such will, of course meet the approbation of the American people. J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
No. 822 Chesnut street.

I fully concur with the above.
E. CLINTON & CO., No. 908 Chesnut street.

PHILADELPHIA, 1866.—R. Magee, No. 316 Chesnut street. Dear Sir:—As you request our judgment in relation to Carter's Combination Ink we do not hesitate in saying, we believe it to be the best ink ever offered to the public.
Respectfully, yours, WM. HUNTER, JR., & CO.,
No. 265½ Walnut street.

PHILADELPHIA, April, 1866.—R. Magee, Stationer No. 316 Chesnut street.—Dear Sir:—I am pleased to give my testimony in favor of Carter's Combined Ink, as I believe it to be superior to any ink in the market.
Yours, JAMES NEILL No. 225 Dock street

PHILADELPHIA, March 25, 1866.—R. Magee.—Sir:—We have used Carter & Brother's Ink for which you are the agent, both for writing and copying purposes, and we cheerfully recommend it over *all other* inks we have ever used. We consider it a better copying ink than Arnold's, and it does not transfer on the books.
LEE & WALKER, No. 722 Chesnut street.

Friend Magee:—I have used Carter & Brother's Combined Writing and Copying Ink to good satisfaction.
EMMOR COMLY.
Agent for Editor of "Friends' Intelligencer,"
No. 131 N. Seventh street, Philadelphia.
2d mo. 24, 1866.

PHILADELPHIA, February 24, 1866.—Dear Sir:—We have used Carter's Combined Writing and Copying Ink for over a year, and find it perfectly satisfactory in every respect, being equal, if not superior to any ink we have heretofore used. Respectfully yours.
JONES & EVANS, No. 631 Arch street.

To R. Magee, Esq., No. 316 Chesnut street.

PHILADELPHIA, February 20, 1866.—R. Magee, Stationer, No 316 Chesnut street:—I am now using William Carter & Brother's "Combined Writing and Copying Ink," and find it to give entire satisfaction for both purposes, and prefer it to any other ink I have ever used. DEL-PLAINE HUNT.
No 265 Walnut street.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9, 1866.—Mr. R. Magee, No. 316 Chesnut street.—Sir:—We have used Carter & Brother's Ink, and can recommend it very highly.
W. & H. R. RAIGUEL

PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1866.—Mr. R. Magee.—Dear Sir:—We have used Carter's Writing Ink for two years, and prefer it to any other ink that is made.
Respectfully yours, W. H. THOMPSON & Co.,
No. 259 Market street.

We are using Carter's Combined Writing Ink, and find it the best we have ever used.
BLACK DIAMOND COAL AND IRON CO.

I have used Carter's Ink, and consider it superior to any now in use. JAMES REES.

Mr. R. Magee, No. 316 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.—Dear Sir:—We have used Carter's Combined Ink for some months past, and prefer it to any other. Its excellence is an additional proof of the folly of importing foreign articles, while better are manufactured in America. Truly yours, etc., KING & BAIRD,
Publishers "Legal Intelligencer."

We copy the following from the "Sunday Dispatch:"—Carter's Ink.—We have been using for some weeks the Combined Writing and Copying Ink of Carter & Brother, which is supplied in this city by R. Magee, at No. 316 Chesnut street. We find it one of the best inks that we ever used, flowing smoothly from the pen free from thickening in the stand, and growing very black on extremely short exposure to the air.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9, 1866.—Mr. R. Magee, No. 316 Chesnut street.—Dear Sir:—I have used Carter & Brother's Combined Writing Ink for some time past, and consider it, without any exception, the best in the market. I have used Arnold's for many years, and have no hesitation in saying that I consider this superior to it, besides having the additional recommendation of being American. Yours truly,
JOSEPH W. SOUDER,
Per Samuel C. Roney, No. 509 Market street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30 1866.—Carter & Brother's Combined Writing and Copying Ink has been used in this office for the past four months and we find it unsurpassed by any we have ever used. Arnold's not excepted. It does not deteriorate in quality after the bottle is opened; but the last is equally good with that first poured out. N. B. THAYER, Publisher.

I fully concur in the above.
WILLIAM OTLEY.
Sec. of Inter. Union of Machinists and Blacksmiths.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1866.—Mr. R. Magee.—Sir:—I have used Carter & Brother's Ink, for which you are the agent, and do not hesitate in pronouncing it to be the best Ink I have ever used, either for writing or copying purposes. I willingly give this slight testimonial in its favor. Very respectfully,
L. SAWYER, Agent,
Cochichewick Ice Co., No. 42 Walnut street.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16 1866.—Mr. R. Magee:—We have given Carter's Combined Writing Ink a fair trial, and take pleasure in recommending it as the best Ink we have used. JOHN STONE & SONS.
No. 805 Chesnut street.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17, 1866.—Mr. Magee.—Sir:—I take great pleasure in recommending William Carter & Brother's Combined Writing and Copying Ink. It is free from sediment, flows freely, and does not thicken or mould. While I consider it superior to any writing fluid I have ever used it is at the same time *inferior* to none as a Copying ink. In connection with your copying book it has given entire satisfaction.
Yours truly, WILLIAM H. FORMOSA,
Agent for D. L. Baumgardner's Penna and New England Cordage Store, No. 25 Front street.

R. MAGEE'S
ENVELOPE MANUFACTORY,
PRINTING OFFICE,
BLANK BOOK BINDERY,
AND
STATIONERY STORE,
No. 316 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. [5 26 1t

FOURTH EDITION

RECONSTRUCTION.

THE SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

TRUE HISTORY OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

UNANIMOUS ACTION IN THE SENATE TO-DAY.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Our Special Despatches.

WASHINGTON, May 29.

The Senatorial caucus, at its meeting this morning, agreed upon all the main features of a report upon the reconstruction measures that will, it is said, receive the support of thirty-five Senators. The statement that Messrs. Doolittle, Cowan, Norton, and Dixon were not invited to the caucus is a mistake. The call was addressed to all Union Senators, but some did not participate in the proceedings, as they did not wish to be bound by the action of the caucus.

Mr. Howard, of Michigan, at 1 o'clock moved to take up the Reconstruction measure, and the question upon striking out the third section being taken, it was carried unanimously—43 voting affirmatively. Mr. Howard then proceeded to propose the various amendments adopted by the caucus.

Quarantine.

The President has approved the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to make and carry into effect such orders and regulations of quarantine, as may be deemed necessary and proper, in aid of State or municipal authorities, to guard against the introduction of the cholera into the ports of the United States.

Treaties with Indians.

The treaties made with the Camanche, Cheyenne, Apache, and Arrapahoe Indians, at the Council Grounds and the Little Arkansas river, have just been proclaimed. These tribes pledge themselves to forever remain at peace with each other, and with all other Indians who sustain friendly relations with the United States Government.

All disputes are to be settled by impartial arbitration. Reservations are to be set apart for the absolute and undisturbed use and occupation of these tribes.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE "ST. DAVID" AT FATHER POINT.

FATHER POINT, May 29.—The steamer *St. David* has arrived from Liverpool, with advices via Londonderry to the 18th inst.

The Bank act has not been resorted to, but through the extraordinary powers granted by the Government confidence continues to recover.

There are rumors of heavy suspensions at Liverpool.

Commercial affairs are unchanged.

The steamer *Denmark* has put back to Queenstown with her machinery disabled.

Cotton, after some fluctuation, closed at last week's quotations. The sales of the week were 60,000 bales, and on Friday 6000; closing dull and unchanged.

Breadstuffs very dull but firm. Provisions dull.

Consols, 87⅝@87¾. United States 5-20s, 66@66½. Erie Railroad, 45@46. Illinois Central, 77@78.

The bullion in the bank has decreased £32,000. The reserve of notes has decreased £3,250,000.

Marine Intelligence

The ship *Argean*, from New Orleans, has been greatly damaged by fire.

The brig *Rainbow de Sul*, from London for New York, put into Fayal, on the 29th of April, with her cargo on fire.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 29.

Mr. Lane (Kansas) introduced a bill to devote the public lands to the several States which may provide agricultural colleges, for the education of persons of African descent. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The petition of a citizen of Spain for relief from the excessive importation dues charged him in Baltimore, was presented. The Chair decided that the petition of a foreigner could not be received in the Senate.

The bill to grant the Winona and St. Peter's R. R. the right to bridge the Mississippi river was taken up, and is now under discussion.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.), from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendments to the Military Academy Appropriation bill. Some of them were non-concurred in, and a Committee of Conference was asked.

Also the Senate amendment to the Fortification bill, which was to appropriate $50,000 for Fort Popham, Kennebec river, Maine. The amendment was non-concurred in, and a Committee of Conference was asked.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) also offered a resolution, which was adopted, referring the alleged claim of Gales & Seaton to the Committee on Claims.

The bill to continue in force, and to amend the Freedmen's Bureau bill, came up as the first business in order in the morning hour. The House seconded the previous question on the bill and amendments.

Mr. Chanler (N. Y.) moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived.

Warlike Movements of Fenians.

CINCINNATI, May 29.—The *Commercial* of this morning contains the following:—

"There is a movement of Fenians. Quite a number left the city yesterday, bound for Canada. Large shipments of arms have been made northward within the past few days, and there is every appearance that another raid is to be made on Canada. The movement of men and transportation of arms have been in progress for some days past, with a degree of secresy that indicates business."

Meeting of Politicians.

BALTIMORE, May 29.—The Executive Committee of the conservative wing of the Union party of Maryland, met this morning in this city. The attendance was small. Montgomery Blair, Postmaster Purnell, ex-Provost and Marshal Blumenberg, were present. A resolution was passed excluding the reporters of the press, and the proceedings will be conducted with closed doors.

GREAT FIRE AT SARATOGA.

DESTRUCTION OF CONGRESS HALL.

SARATOGA, May 29, 8·30 A. M.—A fire was discovered in the north wing of Congress Hall at one o'clock this morning. The whole building has been destroyed. The loss is about $200,000. Much of the furniture was saved. The amount of insurance is unknown. The hotel was to have been opened on Wednesday. None of the other hotels were injured.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

Congress Hall was insured as follows:—On the house, $100,000; on furniture, $17 000. The Hamilton Bath House was also destroyed.

The United States ship "Fear Not."

BOSTON, May 29.—The United States ship *Fear Not*, Commander Ross, from Pensacola, arrived to-day, after four years service in the Gulf Squadron.

Particulars of the Death of General Scott.

WEST POINT, May 29.—General Scott died at five minutes past 11 o'clock this morning. He was out on Saturday afternoon, and then showed no signs of early demise.

On Sunday he began to fail quite fast, though none of his physicians expected he would expire at such an early day. He was perfectly conscious up to the moment of his death, though he had lost his voice some two hours previous.

He recognized the chaplain of the post ten minutes before he died, and clasped his hand in silence.

PRUSSIA AND THE MINOR GERMAN STATES.

An Important Letter from Count Bismark—The Key to His Policy in Germany.

The following letter, written by Count Bismark to a friend during the Italian war, while he was Prussian Minister to Russia, and shortly after he had ceased to be the Prussian representative at the Federal Diet in Frankfort, was for the first time published in the *Reform* at Hamburg, on the 12th instant. From that paper we translate it for the EVENING TELEGRAPH:—

ST. PETERSBURGH, May 12, 1859.—From the eight years of my official activity at Frankfort I have become convinced, as the result of my experience, that for Prussia the present institutions of the Confederation are, in peace an oppressive, and in critical periods a dangerous yoke, without affording us those equivalents which Austria receives from them while retaining a much larger share of her own freedom. Both these great powers are not treated with the same measure by the Princes and Governments of the smaller States; the construction of the objects and laws of the Confederation are modified according to the necessities of Austria's policy. With your perfect knowledge of the subject I need not enter into details of the history of Federal politics since 1850, and I confine myself to refer merely to the re-establishment of the Diet, the customs difficulties, the commercial press, and constitutional legislation, the Federal fortresses, Rastad, and Mayence, the Neufchatel and Oriental questions. Always have we been opposed by the same compact majority, by the same demand for concessions by Prussia. In the Oriental question the influence of Austria was so much superior to our own, that not even the harmony of the wishes and desires of the Federal Governments with the policy of Prussia could do more than oppose it by a yielding dam. Almost without exception our confederates have intimated to us, and even said, that it was impossible for them to keep up the confederation with us, should Austria go her own way; although it was not doubted that the right as well as the true interests of Germany were on the side of our peaceful policy; these at least were the views of nearly all the confederate Princes. Would they ever, in a similar manner, sacrifice their own wishes and desires to the necessities or even the security of Prussia? Certainly not, for their adhesion to Austria rests upon false interests, which to both command their union against Prussia, and their restriction of the development of the power and influence of Prussia as a permanent basis of their joint policy.

To develop the confederation with Austria at its head is the natural object of the policy of the German Princes and their Ministers; this, in their view, can be achieved only at the cost of Prussia, and is necessarily aimed against Prussia, so long as Prussia will not confine herself to the useful task of securing her confederates against too great an extension of Austria's influence, and to bear, with never-tiring pleasantness and submission to the majority, the disproportion of her duties to her rights in the confederation. This tendency of the policy of the middle States will recur with the activity of the magnetic needle after every temporary disturbance, because it is not the wilful product of single circumstances or persons, but the natural and necessary result of the Federal relations of the smaller States. We have no means within the given Federal compacts to arrange ourselves with it permanently and satisfactorily.

Since the Confederates, nine years ago, under the lead of Austria, began, from the hitherto unregarded arsenal of the Federal organic laws, to produce principles which could aid their system, and since regulations whose proper construction in the sense of their founders was only available by the united action of Prussia and Austria, were attempted to be used one-sidedly for guardianship over Prussian policy, we have had constantly to feel the weight or the situation in which we have been placed by the Confederation, and its ultimate historic development. We had to confess, however, that in quiet and normal times we could do much by proper conduct to weaken the evil in its consequences, but nothing to cure it; but in dangerous times as the present, it is too natural that the other side, in possession of all the advantages of the Confederation, should willingly admit that things improper have occurred, but declare, in the interest of all, the time inexpedient to bring past events and home difficulties into discussion. For us an opportunity, if the present is let pass unused, will perhaps not so soon occur, and we will hereafter be again confined to the declarations that in normal times no changes can be made.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent (the present King of Prussia) has taken a position which meets with the undivided approval of all those who have any judgment at all upon Prussian policy, and have not allowed it to be dimmed by partisanship. A portion of our confederates seek by thoughtless and fanatical efforts to disturb us in this position. If the statesmen at Bamberg are so quickly ready to follow the first cry for war of an unthinking and variable public opinion, they do it probably with the consoling reservation of how easy it is for a small State to change colors in case of need. But if they would make use of the Federal organization to send a power like Prussia into the fire; if it be asked of us to risk blood and treasure for the political wisdom and the thirst for action of Governments whose very existence depends on our protection; if these States wish to lead us on, and if as a means they propose to start a theory of confederate liability, with the recognition of which all autonomy of Prussian policy would cease, then it is time, in my opinion, to remember that the leaders who ask us to follow them serve other than Prussian interests, and that they understand the cause of Germany which they proclaim, in a manner that it cannot at the same time be the cause of Prussia, unless we surrender ourselves.

I may, perhaps, go too far if I express the opinion that we ought to use every legitimate opportunity offered us by our confederates, to obtain such a revision of our mutual relations as Prussia needs, that she may permanently live in regular intercourse with the smaller German States. We should take up the glove at once, and not view it as a misfortune, but as the progress to the crisis of improvement, if a majority at Frankfort adopts a resolve which we consider unauthorized, a wilful change of the object of confederation, and a breach of the compacts. The more marked this breach would be the better. In Austria, France, Russia we may not again meet with conditions so favorable to allow us an amelioration of our condition in Germany; and our confederates are on the best way to give us just cause for it, without our helping them on. Even the *Kreuz Zeitung* (a Government paper at Berlin) is amazed that a majority at Frankfort could dispose of the Prussian army. Not only as to this journal have I sorrowfully observed what power Austria wields in the German press by its skilfully woven net, and how it knows to use this weapon. Without it, so-called public opinion would never have advanced so high. I say *so-called*, for the masses of population are never for war, unless irritated by the actual suffering of heavy burdens. It has come to this, that, under the cloak of a general German feeling, a Prussian paper hardly dares to profess Prussian patriotism. Sentimental whining had much to do with this, as much as the money which Austria never wants for this purpose. Many correspondents write for a living; most papers have financial success for their main object, and in some of our own and other papers the experienced reader may easily discover whether they have again received pay from Austria, whether they expect it soon, or by threatening hints wish to obtain it.

I believe that we could produce a visible change in the public mind, if, against the encroachments of our German confederates, we touch the chord of an independent Prussian policy in the press. Perhaps things happen at Frankfort which will give the fullest cause for it.

In these eventualities the wisdom of our military precautions may prove itself in other directions and give force to our position. Then Prussian self-reliance may sound as loud and effective as the Confederation. I would only then write the word "German" for "Prussian" on our banner, when we shall have united closer and more effectually with our other countrymen than hitherto. It loses its attraction if used up now in connection with the Nexus of Confederation.

I fear that for this epistolary raid into the field of my former labors you will remind me with *ne sutor ultra crepidam*; but I did not intend to make an official report—only to give in my testimony as an expert against the Confederation. I see in our Federal relations a sore for Prussia which sooner or later we will have to remedy *ferro et igni* (with iron and blood), unless we proceed to an easy cure betimes and in favorable season. If to-day the Confederation were to be simply abolished, without putting anything else in its place, I believe that on the basis of this negative achievement better and more natural relations of Prussia to her German neighbors would develop themselves.

BISMARK.

Extensive Robbery in Chicago—$18,000 in Bonds Stolen—The Thief Still at Large.

From the Chicago Republican, May 23.

Since the great robbery of $40,000 from the American Express Company, which occurred in this city last fall, we have not been called upon to chronicle a theft involving money to the amount of a quarter of that sum. Yesterday, however, a robbery was brought to light of a very extensive character, being no less than the abstraction of United States and Cook county bonds worth eighteen thousand five hundred dollars.

The owner of the property thus stolen is Jonathan Burr, Esq., residing at No. 287 Michigan avenue, near the corner of Eldridge court. The supposed thief is William Brown, who was in the employ of Mr. Burr as a gardener, and who disappeared about one week ago, very suddenly, and has not since been seen or heard from.

Mr. Burr kept the bonds in question in a trunk at his residence. The gardener knew that they were deposited there, and in fact was the only person besides Mr. Burr who had access to the place where they were kept. Supposing the man to be perfectly honest, Mr. Burr did not apprehend any danger of the loss of his property, and even when the gardener so mysteriously disappeared, did not examine the trunk, to see if they were still undisturbed. The last time he saw them was about one week ago, and shortly after he came down town to his place of business. Upon returning to his home he ascertained that Brown had gone, no one knew whither.

Yesterday, having occasion to examine the bonds, Mr. Burr went to the trunk in which they were deposited, when to his dismay he discovered that he had been robbed. Information was at once conveyed to the police authorities, and a reward of $1000 offered for the recovery of the bonds. Of the amount stolen, $8000 was in Cook county bonds, and $10,500 in 5-20 and 7·30 United States bonds, payable to the order of Mr. Burr. The numbers of the Cook county bonds Mr. Burr had not registered, and is therefore unable to describe them. The United States bonds were numbered as follows:—

5-20s—No. 13,671, $1000; No. 48,712 $1000; No. 48,713 $1000; No. 48,714 $1000; No. 48,715, $1000; 48,717, $1000; No. 4343, $500.

7·30s—No. 14,026, $1000; No. 14,027, $1000; No. 14,028, $1000; No. 126,541, $1000.

SUPPOSED DISCOVERY OF THE MONEY HIDDEN BY LEWIS, THE ROBBER.—The Huntingdon *Globe* says:—

"Many years ago, as is known by some of our oldest citizens, a robber by the name of Lewis infested the mountains in this vicinity, whose object in thieving, as is alleged, was to take from the rich and give to the poor. Be this as it may, many victims carrying with them large amounts of money were waylaid by his band, Lewis thereby amassing a large sum of the golden treasure. Finally Lewis and a few of his comrades were captured, and taken to the jail at Bellefonte, his band of thieves was disorganized, and Lewis expired in jail from the effects of a wound. Before his death he stated that he had buried a large sum of money somewhere near Jack's mountain, in this county. One day last week, we are told, a man was seen going in the direction of Mount Union, near Mill Creek, having what appeared to be a heavy bundle under his arm, covered with a newspaper. It is supposed the bundle contained the money which Lewis had secreted. On the road near Mill Creek, a large stone might have been seen, beneath which it is supposed the treasure was buried, and there is where the man got it. Two men were seen at the stone, a short time previous, who were trying to remove it. How it was discovered is not positively known, but it is surmised that the same individual who was seen carrying the bundle has the features of a man who, about thirty years ago, lived on the premises, but who left shortly after the murder of a peddler near the place. This is a strange development, but from all the evidence we are disposed to believe that the men have found a considerable amount of money under the stone. Nothing has been told us concerning the lucky man, since he was seen trudging along with his budget."

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Cotton quiet, at 40@42c. for middlings. Flour dull, and the quotations are barely maintained; Southern drooping, but prices unaltered; Canada drooping. 300 bbls. sold. Wheat declining; sales of 4500 bushels at $2 21 for No. 1 Milwaukee. Corn declining. Sales of 46,000 bushels at unchanged prices. Beef steady. Pork steady, at $30·75@30·87½. Lard buoyant, at 19@22½c. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Stocks are better; Chicago and Rock Island, 94; Cumberland preferred, 45½; Illinois Central 119½; Michigan Southern, 79½; New York Central, 97½; Pennsylvania Coal, 40; Reading, 110½; Hudson River, 114; Canton Company, 58½; Missouri 6s, 77; Erie, 60½ Western Union Telegraph Company, 61½; United States Coupons 1881, 109½; do. registered, 109½; United States Coupons 1862, 102½; do. 1864, 102½; do. 1865, 102½; Ten-Forties, 96½; Treasury 7·30s, 102½@102½. Gold, 138½.

BALTIMORE, May 29.—Flour is quiet. Wheat firm. Corn dull; white 92@93c.; yellow 90c. Oats steady at 74@75c., in weight. Provisions firm; bulk shoulders 14@14½c.; bacon shoulders 15c. Sugar quiet. Whisky quiet at $2 28@2 28½ for Western, and $2 27@2 27½ for Pennsylvania.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, May 29

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.	
$4000 US 5-20s 65....102½	100 sh Hestonv...b30 20½
$600 Pa 5s.......... 90	100 sh do.......c. 20
$1000 City 6s, mun.. 97½	100 sh do......b30 20½
$2000 do.......... 97½	100 sh Ph & E....... 32½
$4050 U S 7 30s Aug 102½	100 sh do. 2d 32½
27 sh Corn Ex Bk...s62½	100 sh Cata pf....s30 28½
24 sh Girard Col.... 28	200 sh Read........b5 55
5 sh Penn R....... 54½	100 sh do.......... 55
SECOND BOARD	
$3000 Sun & E 7s.... 96	300 sh Reading.. b30 55
$600 U S 5-20s.62...102½	300 sh do.b80.54 15-16
$5600 U S 7 30s July 102½	100 sh Cat pf........ 28½
100 sh 13th & 15th.... 23	100 sh do......s60 28
50 sh Penna R...... 54½	200 sh do.......... 28½
5 sh Cam & Am.. 129½	100 sh Hest've....b30 20½
86 sh N Central.... 44	

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, May 29.—There is a total absence of any demand for Flour for shipment and not much inquiry for home consumption, but with continued light receipts and stocks, prices are well maintained. About 1000 bbls. were disposed of in lots at prices varying from $7·50 to $8·50 for superfine; $8·75@9·75 for extras; $9·50@11·50 for Northwestern extra, including one lot of 100 barrels common at $9·50; $11@12·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; also 300 barrels Ohio extra at $10·50; and $13@16 for fancy brands, according to quality. In Rye Flour no change to notice. Prices of Corn Meal are entirely nominal.

There is no perceptible change to notice in the Wheat Market. There is no demand except for prime, of which description the market is almost bare, and it commands full rates. Small sales at $2 40@2 70 for fair and choice Pennsylvania red. White ranges from $2 75 to $3. Rye is in steady demand, with sales of 800 bushels Pennsylvania at $1·12. Corn is scarce, and in demand at yesterday's quotations. Sales of 2500 bushels yellow at 88c. afloat, and 90c. in the cars. Oats are in fair request, with sales of Pennsylvania and Delaware at 73@75c.; 5000 bushels Western sold at 63@63½c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Cloverseed and Timothy are neglected, and prices are nominal. Flaxseed is held at $2·90@3.

Whisky is unchanged. Small sales of Pennsylvania at $2·24@2·25, and Ohio at $2 27.

"THE OLD BOOK-KEEPER."

BY GEORGE COOPER.

It was an ancient book-keeper,
  And he was tall and slim;
Though his face was mild he rarely smiled,
  His clothes were dark and prim;
And everything about his desk
  He kept exceeding trim.

He always hung his hat and coat
  Upon the self-same hooks,
And laid his rulers, pens, and ink,
  In their respective nooks;
And the only exercise he had
  Was footing up his books.

Each day, upon the self-same hour,
  He took his lofty seat,
And bent his body and his mind,
  His labors to complete;
And blots were neither on his fame
  Nor on his ledger sheet.

The music of his pen was heard
  From morn till eventide;
Up columns vast, his eyes were cast,
  Then down again with pride;
Quite pleased was he, though he saw his work
  Increased and multiplied.

The cash that o'er his fingers came
  Each day, was something grand;
And yet no scheme to beat it off,
  By him was ever planned;
Although you saw with half an eye
  That he wrote a "sloping" hand.

He had no wife, he made no friends,
  His joys and cares were few;
And his dearest hope from day to day
  Was to keep his balance true;
A good world this, if every man
  The latter thing would do.

He never sighed when little ills
  His way of life would cross;
And o'er the errors of his youth
  He showed no vain remorse;
But he set down all that came along
  To profit or to loss.

One day the creditor of all
  Dropped in for his amount;
He found the old man at his post,
  Though low ran Nature's fount;
The books were closed, and he was borne
  Up to to his last account.

TRICKS OF A CONJUROR.

How the Spiritual Mediums Perform—Interesting Revelations.

A writer in the London *Morning Star* gives a long description of the methods by which an amateur conjuror, named Addison, exposes the trickery of the "spiritual mediums." Mr. Addison has opened an exhibition in London in a private house, the dining-room containing the machinery employed to produce the effects. The mysterious raps are made by means of an electric battery, and the process is thus described:—

"RAPPING" BY ELECTRICITY.

Mr. Addison explained to me that the great thing was to be able to have the knocking done without apparently moving. How did he accomplish this? There were two or three spots in the floor where a little knob, imperceptible unless pointed out, protruded without coming through the carpet. If sitting at the table, Mr. Addison could touch one of these with his foot. Or he could go to the mantlepiece for a light and touch another. The result would be that an electric bell would be set going down stairs where a servant would be in waiting to set electric batteries in communication with a little tapping apparatus. I went down into the basement, where Mr. Addison has a little room sacred to the mysteries of his amateur craft, and on going into a little closet therein I found the batteries with wires proceeding from them duly ticketed, so that the knocking might take place in the Pembroke, or in the book-case, or in another of the half-dozen articles of furniture in which the rapping could take place.

Of course the little electric apparatus, by connecting which with the battery the taps are produced—and which is an exceedingly pretty little machine—is not placed in any of the articles of furniture themselves. This would not do, because people would be sure to ask to have the furniture moved. All the purpose is answered by placing the machine in the wall immediately behind the piece of furniture from which the knocking is to proceed. I dare say when thus written down the process looks very mechanical and uninteresting; but I assure my readers that had they heard these mysterious knockings as I did, quite unprepared for whatever might happen, they would have been very glad to have had it so satisfactorily explained. I asked Mr. Addison whether the tappings of the ordinary mediums who give *seances* at their own houses were done on the same principle. He told me they were, except that they were done with a lead battery by a boy in the next room to that to which the *seances* took place, and were, consequently, very imperfect.

The "dark cabinet" performances of the Davenports are imitated with great success:—

THE CABINET TRICKS.

Perhaps the cabinet feats are more popularly known, and as with the exception of the coat trick there is nothing in the dark *seance* that can compare with them in cleverness, I was more anxious to see whether Mr. Addison could do them, and how. We went down stairs, and there was a cabinet very like the one the Davenports use. I saw and inspected their old cabinet. I happened to witness its destruction in Liverpool, and I know that to all appearance there was no trick in it whatever. I found the Addison to correspond in this respect, so far as I could tell, with its model. Had I seen it smashed I should have come to a different conclusion, as I was soon to know.

I tied him up with silk; he got out, and the silk was intact. In wire, he got out, and the wire was as it had been when I put it on his wrists. How did he do it? He would tell me presently. First, I must tie him up in a sack. I confined him in one, tying the neck of the sack. "Now put another one over me." I did so, and tied the neck of that sack under his feet, while he sat on a seat in the cabinet. "Shut the door." I tried to, but found I could not very readily do it. Thereby hangs a tale. The bolt of the Davenport cabinet is so made that, unless it is placed perfectly true, it will not act, and the object, of course, is that when an accomplice, or, much more, a stranger goes to shut the cabinet, the performer, enclosed within, may be afforded additional time by the temporary difficulty of putting the bolt straight. In this case, almost as soon as the door was shut, Mr. Addison asked that a glass of water might be handed to him through the hole, at which, my readers remember, the spiritual hand was wont to appear. I handed it in. It was returned to me empty. In a few minutes I was permitted to open the door. Mr. Addison was still in the sacks, tied up above his head and below his feet. There was no sign of the water.

Again I closed the door, and in one minute and a half Mr. Addison stood before me out of the sacks, which lay intact on the floor of the cabinet, with the ropes untied, not cut. "And now," said Mr. Addison, "I'll tell you how it is done. In the first place getting out of a sack is very easy." To prove this I tied him in one again. In an instant he stooped down inside the sack, put his hands up above his head in the sack, seized the rope with which it was tied, and undid it through the canvas, just as you might lay hold of a dog's ears and pull them about with your pocket handkerchief over your hands. In half a minute he emerged from the sack!

"Well," said I, roaring with laughter at the suddenness and transparency of the move, "I shouldn't have thought of that in a hundred years." "Just so," said Mr. Addison, "it's another proof that the simplest tricks are the best. When I drank the glass of water I simply untied myself, and tied myself up again, manipulating the knots through the sacking. But there's another way. The second time when I was out so quick I just took a penknife out of my pocket and ripped up the sides of the sacks." "Well, but," I objected, "here are the sacks untouched."

A FALSE FLOOR.

"So you think? Now look here. Can you see anything on the floor or the cabinet to suggest a false bottom of anything of that sort?" "Not the faintest indication of it," said I. He took a little blunt bradawl, drove it into one of several little pin-holes in the floor of the cabinet, one of the planks sprang up, and there was a snug false bottom, which seemed almost impossible from a front exterior view of the cabinet, and of which, as I say, there was no sign whatever in the appearance of the floor. There was a beautiful little lock morticed into the wood, which opened by the simple pressure of a point.

"Look here," said Mr. Addison, and he pulled from the receptacle the sacks in which he had been confined, slit up the side seams. Those I had seen were duplicates. In the little receptacle were all sorts of duplicates of every possible thing that could enter into these experiments—ropes, twines, wires—all cut with mathematical precision to the same length, while there also lay there pliers, etc. etc.; in fact, everything that could facilitate the performances, while on the under side plank, which lifted, there was a little fixed knife, against which, in the unlikely event of his not being able to get out of or break the wire in which he was tied, he could rub it until it was cut through. I need not go into particulars after this disclosure. It was evident that with such a cabinet a practised man could do anything, and never be found out so long as he kept the secret of his prick-lock.

I asked Mr. Addison whether he thought the Davenports had a false bottom to their cabinet. "You saw it smashed," said he. "What do you think?" I felt sure the Davenports had nothing of the kind. "So do I," said Mr. Addison. "If they had a false bottom, and knew of the prick-lock, they would be tied with wire, or do anything that I do. The fact is, they rely upon the general inability of people to tie any one up thoroughly, especially in a cabinet, where it is not possible to get properly at your man." But the things I had seen were so much more wonderful than anything the Davenports do, that their mere manual dexterity seemed like child's play.

THE "MEDIUMS'" TYING TRICK.

I asked Mr. Addison whether there was really any way of tying any one up so that extrication was impossible. He said there was. He wound a rope carefully round my wrist, the coils neat and close to each other. Three times round and a simple knot did the business. I felt no pain; but when he told me to move my hands I found they were numbed as soon as I worked the tendons. When the rope was off that simple motion had left the marks of the strands deeply imprinted on my skin. "I did that to the Davenports," said Mr. Addison, "but they said it hurt them, which it did not so long as they were quiet and passive, and Dr. Ferguson cut it." Mr. Addison showed me another way of tying, which consisted in the same process as had been applied to my wrist, but applied just above the elbow. It also rendered the arm perfectly useless, with this addition, that directly an attempt was made to move it the "funny bone" was affected in a way not to be forgotten in a hurry.

As another example of rope-tying expertness, Mr. Addison backed himself to tie himself up in three minutes, in such a way that no one could untie him. He accomplished it, at least so far as I was concerned. Although the thing was done positively before my eyes, I could not find the end of the rope. When I tell you there was a loop at each end of it, you will be a little less surprised; but, of course, it would have been perfectly easy for Mr. Addison to have substituted this looped rope for one that was not looped, had he performed the trick in his cabinet. The Laocoon convolutions in which, in three minutes, he involved himself, were so close and hard, moreover, that had the rope's end been discoverable, it is doubtful whether any one but Mr. Addison himself could have undone them.

THE HANDCUFFS.

But I was yet to see greater wonders. In the cabinet there hung at the back from a couple of staples two pairs of handcuffs, one in each corner. At Mr. Addison's request I clasped his wrists in the lower handcuff on each side, so that he was attached spread-eagle fashion to the back of the cabinet. He then backed himself to take off his coat without getting out of the handcuffs. There was a little struggling and rubbing of iron heard, and the thing was done.

Still handcuffed to the back of the cabinet, Mr. Addison showed me how it was done. Suddenly he shot up his foot and fixed it with an expertness worthy of Rigolboche against the side of the cabinet, within reach of his handcuffed hand. His handcuffed hand took from the top of his ordinary elastic sided boot a little key. With it he undid, not the handcuff which confined his right hand, but the other handcuff of the pair, thus detaching it from the staple, so that he could move about with the cuffs hanging from his arm. He was now free to undo the handcuff which bound his left wrist, and he did so. Then, of course, it would be easy for him to take his coat off, put his left hand back in the handcuff, snap that, hook the dangling handcuff on his right hand on to the staple, and snap that. Of course he had, before doing this, put the little key back safely in his boot. Mr. Fay's coat trick is always done with careful preparation, managed by the conductor of the *seance*, pretending not to hear people, etc., and it is done, as all the Davenport tricks are done, with ropes.

Mr. Addison appears to have a genius for conjuring. The *Star* writer adds:—

"I will not tell of the rapping machines which Mr. Addison can on occasions carry in all and sundry of his pockets—of the chemical processes through which a shower of rain produces over the whole extent of his garden a sheet of lambent flame—of the electric watch-chain, on examining which an impudent or offensive man might receive a shock that would knock him down—nor of many other of the many wonders that Mr. Addison crowded into two of the small hours for my delectation and instruction. I will only say, in conclusion, that I came away, not only more than ever convinced that I knew all about the Davenports, but rootedly resolved never again to give myself any trouble about anything seemingly preternatural."

Victor Hugo's Monster—What is the Devil Fish?

In his recent work, the "Toilers of the Sea," at page 122 of Harper's edition, Hugo gives an exciting account of a singular and hideous monster, the "pleuvre." It is commonly supposed that this animal is a creature of Hugo's brain, but he has in fact told very little more than the exact truth about it. The cuttle-fish is a creature very well known to naturalists and seamen, but less familiar to the general public. Here is Hugo's poetical description of the "devil fish":—

"If terror were the object of its creation, nothing could be imagined more perfect than the devil fish. The whale has enormous bulk, the devil fish is comparatively small; the jararaca makes a hissing noise, the devil fish is mute; the rhinoceros has a horn, the devil fish has none; the scorpion has a dart, the devil fish has no dart; the shark has sharp fins, the devil fish has no fins; the vespertilio-vampyre has wings with claws, the devil fish has no wings; the porcupine has his spines, the devil fish has no spines; the sword fish has his sword, the devil fish has none; the torpedo has its electric spark, the devil fish has none; the toad has its poison, the devil fish has none; the viper has its venom, the devil fish has no venom; the lion has its talons, the devil fish has no talons; the griffon has its beak, the devil fish has no beak; the crocodile has its jaws, the devil fish has no teeth. The devil fish has no muscular organization, no menacing cry, no breast-plate, no horn, no dart, no claw, no tail with which to hold or bruise; no cutting fins, or wings with nails; no prickles, no sword, no electric discharge, no poison, no talons, no beak, no teeth, yet he is, of all creatures, the most formidably armed. What, then, is the devil fish? It is the sea-vampyre."

—They say—

"March winds and April showers
Bring forth May flowers;
But then to finish the *cadenza*,
They also bring the influenza."

The Attempt on Count Bismark's Life—Suicide of the Assassin.

The London *Times* has the following from Berlin, May 9:—

Yesterday evening the friends and admirers of Count Bismark offered him a serenade on the occasion of his happy escape from the assassin's hand. Count Bismark, stepping out upon the balcony of the Foreign Office, his official residence, returned thanks for the ovation in the following words:—

"*Gentlemen and Beloved Countrymen*:—My thanks for your kindly offering me this mark of sympathy, after such a signal delivery from imminent danger of death. I am sure every one of us would only be too happy to die for king and country, whether in the street or on the battle-field. I, for one, should regard it as a special favor of God Almighty were He to accord me such a death. Let us give a short yet comprehensive expression to our feelings by the cry of 'Long live to William I.'"

Mr. Blind, the assassin, is dead. He must have been a most resolute character. He not only made the attempt in one of the most frequented thoroughfares of the capital, but, as appears from the more explicit particulars which have but now transpired, fired the last four shots while struggling with several persons, who actively endeavored to seize him. The first ball he fired when the Count was walking directly in front of him. Before he could discharge his revolver a second time, a tradesman of the name of Elia had caught hold of him. While trying to shake him off he fired his second and third balls. Then Count Bismark threw himself upon him, holding down his right arm. Blind taking his pistol in his left, and pressing it against the chest of his intended victim, fired for the fourth and fifth time. It seems, however, that in the tussle the pistol was turned aside so that the balls only grazed the skin. One of the last two balls wounded a journeyman bookbinder of the name of Barnewitz, who happened to be passing. At this moment a number of soldiers came up and disarmed Blind, who had still one ball left. He had not been many hours in prison, when, eluding the vigilance of the constable sitting by his side, he managed to commit suicide. It is said he feigned to wipe off the perspiration from his face, and holding a knife concealed in his pocket-handkerchief, with one sweeping cut drew it from ear to ear. As the attempt was unsuccessful, the penalty for his crime would have been imprisonment with hard labor for fifteen years. He had been studying at the Agricultural Academy of Hohenheim, near Stuttgard, and had only been two days in Berlin. There is no doubt he came hither on purpose to commit the deed.

Door for the Capitol—New Jersey Battle Fields.

The great Washington door for the new Capitol at Washington is being finished at the Ames Works in Chicopee, where two entire years have been spent upon it. Many of the panels are already completed, and the work is progressing as fast as its peculiar complexity will allow. Designed by the lamented Crawford just previous to his death, it was his *chef d'ouvre*. Had he survived, undoubtedly the contract for casting would have gone to Munich, like its predecessor, the Columbus historic door, such was his prejudice against his country in this respect. The massive door has eight panels, four on each side, emblematic respectively of peace and war. On the side devoted to peace, commencing at the bottom, is a group of Washington and his family, representing the peaceful condition of the country at the close of the revolutionary struggle. Next above is the ovation at Trenton—then a scene representing administration of the oath of office—and crowning this section is the laying of the corner-stone of the Capitol building. The war side has first a panel symbolizing the stern ideal of deadly strife—a British grenadier, fully armed, attacking a peaceful farmer near a rude log cabin, whose sinewy arm has already sent him reeling to the ground, while the stalwart yeoman's wife is seen handing her husband his trusty fire-lock, in case he should need it. Above this is the "Bayonet Charge at Trenton;" then the "Rebuke of General Lee by Washington, at Monmouth;" and finally the "Death of General Warren." The panel representing the reprimand of General Lee is a most striking and life-like scene. Washington had always, it seemed, suspected Lee of disloyalty, and on this occasion found that he had not only failed utterly to carry out his express orders, but had actually ordered and commenced a most cowardly retreat. Washington is seen as having ridden rapidly to where he meets Lee under a tree, and, rising in the stirrups of his saddle, administers a rebuke that droops the traitor's head as much as Lee's military salute to his chieftain has his sword. It is said that this was the only instance in which Washington was ever known to use language even bordering on profanity.—*Springfield Republican.*

Alleged Embezzlement by a Clerk—Forty Thousand Dollars in Stocks, Bonds, and Money Missing—Arrest of the Accused.

A few weeks ago Mr. E. A. Macintosh, of the firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., entered a complaint before Justice Dowling against Louis A. Colin, formerly employed by the firm as a clerk, charging him with having embezzled bonds amounting to upwards of $40,000, and appropriating the same to his own use. Six months ago Colin left the firm, and after that time the fraud was discovered. Justice Dowling issued a warrant against Colin, which was placed in the hands of Captain Jourdan. Yesterday that officer succeeded in arresting the accused. It is said that since he left the employ of Duncan, Sherman & Co., he has been living abroad in a very extravagant manner.

In his affidavit Mr. Macintosh states that during 1864 Colin was employed as a clerk by the firm, and had the custody of the box containing bonds and other securities deposited with them by persons travelling abroad; that during the year 1864 the accused took from said box $28,000 of United States six per cent. coupon bonds, $3740 of United States Treasury notes, $10,000 of bonds of the Lake Erie, Wabash, and St. Louis Railroad Company, and one California State bond for $1000, exceeding in the aggregate over $40,000; said securities belonging to customers of the firm.

Justice Dowling committed Colin to the Tombs for examination in default of $40,000 bail. The prisoner is a native of Prussia, and 35 years of age. None of the missing bonds have been recovered.—*New York World.*

—The receipts at the places of amusement in Boston for the month of April are reported as follows:—

Boston Theatre	$22 315
Boston Museum	13 810
Theatre Comique	12,050
Morris Brothers & Trowbridge	7184
Howard Athenæum	5886
Boston Music Hall	358
Total	$61 598

—Interments in Liverpool on Sundays have been discontinued, on the ground that their moral influence is bad.

RAILROAD LINES.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12 two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond as follows:—

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6·45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5·45 P. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5·26 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN

Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6·05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6·00 A. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 6·30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6·10 A. M.

Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.

First-class sleeping cars will be attached to the night trains.

The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the now historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper Orange and Gordonsville, places of imperishable interest in the popular mind.

Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and at the offices of the road in Washington Alexandria.

J. W. H. McCAFFERTY,
General Sup't, Intendent.

RAILROAD LINES

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY April 16 1866. Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 9, 11·15 A. M., 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. The 4·30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 6·45, 8 and 9·30 A. M., 4 and 6·30 P. M.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4·30 and 6 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE

Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4·36 and 10 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 7·46, 8·46, 10·14 and 11·40 A. M., 4·43, 5·16, 7·26, and 10·36 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail. 9·20 A. M., Express. 1·10 P. M., Express. 6·35 P. M., Express. 8·25 P. M., Express.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE

Leave Chester at 4·49 and 8·52 A. M., and 3·38 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 5·23 and 9·33 A. M., and 4·15 P. M.

Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6·15 P. M. Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4·45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 5·00 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 8 A. M. train for Philadelphia.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express, 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.

Accommodation Train at 11·30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6·00 P. M.

4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.

On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of the Evening Trains.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at 8·00	A. M.
Daily Express	at 10·00	"
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 10·00	"
Fast Line and Erie Express*	at 12·00	M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2·30	P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4·00	"
Paoli Accommodation No. 2	at 5·00	"
Pittsburgh and Erie Mail**	at 9·00	"
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at 10·00	"
Philadelphia Express†	at 11·10	"

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express*	at 12·40	A. M.
Philadelphia Express†	at 7·10	"
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 8·20	"
Columbia Train	at 9·40	"
Lancaster Train	at 12·40	P. M.
Fast Line	at 1·10	"
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at 4·10	"
Day Express	at 5·50	"
Paoli Accommodation	at 7·30	"
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9·10	"

*Daily except Saturday. †Daily. ‡Daily, except Monday.

*Running through from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and Erie without change of cars. All other Trains daily, except Sunday.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owners, unless taken by special contract.

TICKET OFFICES

Are located at No. 631 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel, and Girard House, where Tickets may be procured to all important points in Pennsylvania, as well as the West, Northwest and Southwest; and all particulars given as to time and connections by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.

Also at Thirty-first and Market streets on application to THOMAS H. PARKE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 DOCK Street.

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PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866,

FOR GERMANTOWN

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3½ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 3, 5, 8, 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 4, 6½, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2, 5, and 8 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·40 minutes A. M., 12·40, 6·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6¾, and 8 P. M.

The 5½ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4 and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6½, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½, A. M., 2, 5, 6¾, 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets.

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9·30 A. M.

Leave Erie at 4·45 P. M., arrive at New York 4·10 P. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. F. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup't, Williamsport. 3

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads, INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4¾ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 8 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers, and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1 North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment.

For terms or other information, apply to
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
1 11 No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD

GREAT TRUNK LINE,

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING MAIL.

At 8 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc. etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6·00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8·55 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 7·30 A. M. and Pottsville at 8·30 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 12·45 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·00 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 7·05 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·35 A. M. and Harrisburg at 7·35 A. M., and Harrisburg at 9·20 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8·00 A. M. and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·35 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·30 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·00 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 4·15 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 6·10 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH street, Philadelphia, or to G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and all the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M. 8 15

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz:—

	FARE
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation	$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00

At 5·30 P. M., via Camden to South Amboy, Accommodation.

At 8 A. M., 2 and 5·30 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5 and 10 A. M., and 12 M., 4, 5·30 and 7 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

At 11 A. M., 4·30, 6·45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00. The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 6·45 P. M. and midnight for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol, Schenck's, Eddington, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghampton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

May 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot THIRD Street, above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3·30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.

At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Danville and Williamsport.

For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA,

Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M., and 12·25 Noon, and 6·15 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6·40 A. M., 3·15 and 5·30 P. M.

Leave Lansdale at 6·00 A. M.

Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·30 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street, or BERKS Street.

5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Daily, except Sundays

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing WEDNESDAY, November 15, 1865.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and all Stations on West Jersey and Salem Railroads, at 9 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Millville and all intermediate stations, at 9 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Cape May and intermediate stations at 9 A. M., to Millville, connecting with Freight Train Passenger Car attached for Cape May, due 3·45 P. M., and 3 P. M., through Passenger due 8 P. M.

For Glassboro and intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M., and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury, Gloucester, etc. at 9 A. M., 3, 3·30 and 5·30 P. M.

Freight will be received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M.

Freight received before 9 A. M. will go forward same day.

Freight delivery, No. 228 S. Delaware avenue

J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY will attend to all the usual branches of express business, receive, deliver, and forward through other responsible Express Companies, to all parts of the country, any article intrusted to them.

A Special Messenger accompanies each through train.

Office No. 5 Walnut street 9 16 9m

HARNESS

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1¼ No. 4 MARKET Street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8§

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14§

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES
Will be sold cheap for cash
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24wfm§ No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

MONUMENTS AND GRAVESTONES.—ON hand, a large assortment of Gravestones, of various designs made of the finest Italian and American Marble at the Marble Works of
A. STEINMETZ,
3 27 tuthsf3m RIDGE Avenue, below Eleventh street

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
No. 113 N. FRONT and No. 114 N. WATER Street,
Philadelphia
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22 §] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

T. J. McGUIGAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, Etc.
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc
MATCHES AND BLACKING,
NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut
5 4 PHILADELPHIA.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS!
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 24

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 22
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
No 103 JONES' Alley.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA
PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The Steamship
"PIONEER"
WILLIAM B. GALLAGHER, COMMANDER.
Will commence receiving freight for the above port, at RACE Street Wharf, on THURSDAY, May 31, and sail on

Saturday, June 2, at 10 o'clock A. M.

And regularly thereafter on alternate Saturdays.

Cabin Passage	$20 00
Deck Passage	$8 00

The State-room accommodations of this steamer are of a commodious and superior character.

Freight taken for Charleston, S. C., and forwarded via Savannah with quick despatch.

Shippers are requested to send bills of lading with their goods.
S. & J. N. FLANAGAN,
No. 420 South DELAWARE Avenue.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAM C. HARRIS,
Freight and Passenger Agent,
5 25 tf No. 208 North DELAWARE Avenue.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS,"
"HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."
Steam to
LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.

CABINS	$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE	$30

THE PAID CERTIFICATES issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

Also, to and from ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.

Apply to
W. A. HAMILL,
Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE."
1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR HARTFORD, CONN., direct, via the DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.

The steamer NEVADA, Captain Grumley, now loading at second wharf below SPRUCE Street, will leave as above on THURSDAY next the 31st inst. Freight taken on reasonable terms. Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
5 26 5t No. 132 South WHARVES.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELphia Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1§ DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 28§

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, BRACES, and all other Surgical appliances of the most approved kinds, infinitely superior to all others at No. 50 North SEVENTH Street. Ladies attended by Mrs. Dr. McCLENACHAN. Male department by a competent surgeon. 3 23 3m

MY SPIDER.

BY FITZJAMES O'BRIEN.

Spinning, spinning, ever spinning,
Spins a little spider,
And I watch her weave her net,
Sitting close beside her,
And she weaves with subtle art,
Over, in, and under,
Till the complicated mesh,
Seems a perfect wonder.

The web she spins is never meant
To catch the poor blue-bottle,
Nor the golden armored wasp
To hamper and to throttle,
Nor the threads my spider weaves,
Are curiously ethereal—
Little sighs, and pouting looks,
And such like odd material.

Ah, the web is meant for me,
Poor unhappy poet,
There's no use in struggling now,
I'm done for, and I know it.
Sunny curls and moonlight walks,
And passages from Byron,
Have bound me down, in chains as strong,
As triple-hammered iron.

Cease your spinning—your poor game,
Owns that you have nicked him,
Cease your spinning, wily one,
I'm a willing victim.
Crown your sacrifice with flowers,
I'll neither lag nor falter,
Put a ribbon round my neck,
And lead me to the altar.

Highland Music.

WHAT A SCOTCHMAN HEARS IN THE BAGPIPE'S DRONE.

At a recent sociable gathering of the Congregationalists in Glasgow, Rev. Dr. Macleod made a humorous little speech on the peculiarities of Highland music. He said:—

"I remember hearing a story of a Scotchman who was in India, and who asserted that the Scotch had national music that no other country in the world had. Some Englishman who was present said, 'Nonsense, we have far better music than yours.' 'I'll wager you,' said the Scotchman, 'that I'll sing sangs that'll mak' the company greet, laugh and dance, a' within a quarter o' an hour.' And he did it. He first played 'The land o' the leal,' and he was interrupted by some one saying, 'O! mon, what for are ye makin' us "greet" that way?' Then he played another tune—I'm not sure but it was, 'We are nae fou, we're nae that fou, but jist a drappie in our e'e' (renewed laughter), and then he struck into 'Tullochgorum' (applause), and every man in the room to his legs danced. (Loud applause.) In regard to myself, I don't know what it is that's about this Highland music, but I have for a number of years been hearing music of the best kind, and played by the world's best performers, and I can listen and enjoy it with all my heart; but the moment I hear that auld bagpipe it tak's me by the throat. If ever you find a Highlander that does not care about the bagpipe, take care to get a receipt from him when you pay him an account. (Roars of laughter.) If he has no musical ear, don't blame the poor fellow, but pity him; but if he has a musical ear, and don't like the pipes, take you care of that chap.

"There is a great deal of talk just now about organs, but I think there is a great advantage in an instrument which is not filled with wind by the handle of a bellows, but by the strong hearty breath of an out-and-out Highlandman. (Great laughter.) Did you ever hear of an organ being played in advance of a regiment going up in the charge against the French? What would your organs have done in Egypt and at Waterloo? Why, a single shot would have destroyed them. What could they do in the Galway boat with a heavy breeze blowing, in a grand Highland glen, or on the top of our mountains? There is no music in the world to be compared with the bagpipe. I say it seriously. You cannot improve the bagpipe; it is the best of its kind. Consider its associations. People who don't know our associations, don't understand them, and the more's the pity. When you and I hear the bagpipe it is not merely hearing the sounds that come from its drone; it is more than that, for we dream of the old glen and the old fireside. Wherever you hear it throughout the world—and I have heard it in many places—it always sets a Highlander dreaming. He begins to dream of the old house in the old glen, and he sees in it his father, his mother, and his kinsmen; he dreams of the old kirk, and he sees the people in it; of the churchyard, and he thinks of those who are lying in it—all comes up to his imagination at the call of the bagpipe. (Loud applause.)

"It is very difficult to define what this music is. There is music in nature that you cannot set down for the piano forte. It is in the roaring of the winds, in the moaning of the waves, and in the cry of the wild bird—and all this you hear in the bagpipe. It is the music that Highlanders understand best: and though a Highlander may live till he is fourscore years of age, and may hear all the music that was ever composed, yet there is something in the bagpipe that will cheer him when nothing else can.

* * * "In the Southern States of America, amidst all the war and all the difficulties of late years, there are sixteen congregations of Highlanders who have existed for one hundred years without aid from emigration. I remember once, when abroad, of asking a servant at a hotel to give a gratuity to my driver. He did not understand my English nor my French—but when I accidentally—and it was a good idea—tried him with *Am bheil Gaelic agad?* he at once replied *Tha.*"

An Editor's Trials in Utah.

The *Vidette*, a wide-awake Gentile paper, has, for some time past, been published in Salt Lake City, bearding the Mormon devils in their own den, to the great discomfort of their "Saintships." The editor recently received a letter, written in blood—or red ink—which read:—

"Skedaddle!"—It is the "red hand" of the Destroying Angels, and threatens assassination. The editor is not much frightened by the order, but says:—

"Well, we shall keep the document, and leave our readers to judge whether we are much frightened. If these miserable hounds and cutthroats think they can intimidate the *Vidette*, why, they are simply mistaken. We have spoken plainly in the past, and we shall speak still more plainly in the future, holding ourselves accountable only to God, our conscience, and the laws of the land."

The following day the editor received another warning, of which he says:—

"We stop the press to give place to the following:—'Now,' as the lark said to her young ones, 'it is time for us to leave.' We could stand the 'bloody hand' and the 'skedaddle' of the other warnings, but the following gets us. Just count us out:—

"'SALT LAKE CITY, April 9, 1866.—Mr. Editor *Vidette*:—If you don't quit abusing Stenhouse and the Mormons, we'll come and *marry you*. We don't 'mean blood' but we won't stand to have Stenhouse maligned; so you look out.

"'27 MORMON WOMEN.'

"We weaken on the turn. Will some one take our place? 'Twenty-seven Mormon women!' P-h-e-w! We apologize. We don't edit the *Vidette*—Stenhouse is a good fellow—a brave man—and he can look a dog in the face! Besides, he never did borrow a pair of brass knuckles. 'Twenty-seven M——.' O Lord, have mercy upon us, miserable sinners! Don't shoot this way! We are not the man! Twenty-seven wives! We'll go!"

—Mr. Pike, of Cincinnati, has published a statement of the business of his Opera House from its inauguration to its destruction by fire. The gross receipts during the seven years, from all sources except rents of the stores and offices in the lower stories of the building, were $526,959·02. The gross expenses, not including interest on investment or taxes, were $471,456·33—leaving a remarkably small margin of profit.

—In the diary of the Japanese mission who visited this country in 1861, it is noted that they were received with cries of "Peyapipehare," evidently intended for "hip, hip, hurrah," and the writer adds, "The meaning is not clear, but it appears to be a congratulatory expression."

The Insane in France.

INTERESTING STATEMENTS CONCERNING CAUSES OF INSANITY.

The Paris *Moniteur* has published a valuable series of statistics relating to the French lunatic asylums and their occupants. At the end of 1860 there were 99 asylums in France, of which 57 were public and 42 private. The number of occupants has gradually increased since 1835, when it amounted to 10,539. In 1840 it had risen to 13,283; in 1845 it was 17,089; in 1850, 20,061; in 1855, 24,896; in 1860, 28,761; and in 1861, 30,239. In the last-mentioned year 26,450 of the patients were insane, 3746 were idiots, and 45 were afflicted with cretinism.

During the six years between 1856 and 1861 51·9 per cent. of the insane were women and 48·1 men. Compared with the population, we find that one out of every 915 men and 1 out of every 839 women is insane; as regards idiocy, there is 1 idiot for every 796 men, and 1 for every 1034 women. Of the 38,988 patients admitted from 1856 to 1860, there are 8250 for whom no particulars could be furnished; and excluding the idiots and the cretins, as also those cases of insanity which were clearly hereditary, the report gives the details of the remaining 26,223 cases. Of these 15,866 may be attributed to physical, and 10,357 to moral causes. Under the first head the cases are classed as follows:—Old age, 2098; misery and destitution, 1008; onanism and venereal excesses, 1026; drinking, 3455; congenital vice, 474; diseases peculiar to women, 1592; epilepsy, 1498; other diseases of the nervous system, 1136; wounds and injuries, 398; various diseases, 2017; other physical causes, 1164.

The moral causes are subdivided as follows:—Overwork, 358; domestic troubles, 2549; loss of fortune, 851; loss of friends, 803; disappointed ambition, 520; remorse, 102; anger, 123; joy, 31; insulted modesty, 60; love, 767; jealousy, 456; pride, 363; political events, 123; sudden transition from an active to a passive life, and *vice versa*, 82; isolation and solitude, 115; imprisonment, 113; solitary confinement, 26; home sickness, 78; religion, 1095; other causes, 1728. It will be noticed that nearly one-eighth of the cases of insanity are due to drunkenness, and about one-tenth to domestic troubles, whilst excessive mental labor, which is generally supposed to be a fruitful source of insanity, only caused 358 cases out of 26,223.

It would, perhaps, be unfair to attempt to draw a comparison between the characters of nations from the number of persons who became insane on a particular point, but we think that statistics of this kind may, to some extent, be used in this way. The number of cures effected amounted to 8·24 per cent., the larger proportion being men. Of the 13,687 who were cured, details can only be given of 9789; of these 5253 had become insane from physical causes, and 4536 from moral causes. The average annual cost of the asylums from 1856 to 1860 amounted to 8,000,000 francs.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

A HOME FOR RETIRED ACTORS.—We hear that Edwin Forrest, the tragedian, purposes on his return from California to carry out a long contemplated scheme by founding and endowing in Philadelphia a home for retired actors. Some months since Mr. Forrest purchased a magnificent estate in his native city, some six miles distant from the centre of trade, with the intention of making it his future residence. He also purchased a large adjoining property, and the whole he now intends to devote to uses which will mitigate the sufferings of unfortunate actors, and create for them an asylum where, after they have ceased to win the plaudits of the public, they may find shelter and care. The vicissitudes of an actor's life often throw upon him the cold charities of the world, and to smooth the closing years of the less fortunate members of the profession is the object which Mr. Forrest has in view.—*Boston Journal.*

MONUMENT TO DOUGLAS.—On the 13th of June next, the grave of Stephen A. Douglas, one of the most distinguished of the many public men of Illinois, will be the scene of a solemn and imposing ceremony. The corner-stone of the magnificent monument that is to be erected over his remains, will on that day be laid by his surviving fellow-citizens, the Governor of the State being the chosen orator of the occasion. The event will be one of unusual interest, and thousands of the admirers of the lamented "Little Giant" of the Northwest will gather around the spot, on the shore of Lake Michigan, where his remains repose, to testify their respect for his memory.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. GARRISON.—A movement has been inaugurated by the Boston friends of William Lloyd Garrison for a national testimonial of $50,000, to be presented to him for his eminent services in the anti-slavery cause. A circular in aid of the project has been sent out, which bears many distinguished names, including a large number of Congressmen, Chief Justice Chase, the Governors of several States, Whittier, Longfellow, Lowell, Bryant, and other celebrities.

MR. SEWARD'S SPEECH.—We finish this reading with the impression that the attempt is to be made to Johnsonize the Republican party, while at the same time the Democratic party is to be kept in a conciliatory mood, so that if the attempt upon the Republican party fails, there will still be open an opportunity for a new political alliance.—*Syracuse Journal.*

PUBLIC HOSPITALS IN MOROCCO.—The Emperor of Morocco, in consequence of his late serious illness, has decided on creating at Tetuan, Saffi, Tangier, and Fez, four large hospitals for the army and the poorer classes of the population. A French physician has been charged with the organization of those establishments, and has already arrived at Tangier.

MAKING MUCH OF A TENOR.—The London *Orchestra* informs us that when Mr. Sims Reeves, the English tenor, went to Newcastle last month, the bells of St. Nicholas rang him in, as if he had been a New Year, a Queen's birthday, a judge of assize, or a confirming bishop.

THEATRES UNDER THE HAMMER.—Three Paris theatres were sold by auction the other day at the Palais de Justice:—The Ambigu Comique for 1,236,000 francs; the Theatre de Varietes for 1,050,000 francs; and the Theatre de Montmartre for 1,260,000 francs.

CHINESE ENVOYS IN FRANCE.—A Chinese mission, numbering fifteen persons, has arrived in Paris. They are said to be superior to any Chinamen ever before seen in France.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—The late Mr. James Lloyd, of Birmingham, bequeathed five thousand three hundred pounds to religious and charitable institutions.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

(For many years connected with MITCHELL'S SALOONS, No. 523 CHESNUT Street), would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he has opened an

Ice Cream and Refreshment Saloon,

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

AT No. 1121 CHESNUT STREET,

(GIRARD ROW),

Where he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit the patronage of all who may favor him with their custom. JACOB H. BURDSALL.

PHILADELPHIA, May, 1866. 5 12 1m

UNITED STATES

BUILDER'S MILL,

Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

ESLER & BROTHER,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.

SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.

The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 4 17 3m

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK G. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 419 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 2 21

INSURANCE COMPANIES

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.

OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE INSURANCE

ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT } To all parts of the w

INLAND INSURANCES

On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage all parts of the Union

FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandise generally.

On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY

November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71	$95,000·00
120,000	" 6 " " '81	128,100·00
200,000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan Treasury Notes	194,375·00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan	90,555
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,521 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250·00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government subject to ten days' call	40,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,900 00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property	170,700·00
$1,036,850	Par. Market value	$996,560 00
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,013 27
	Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies $133. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks $55,956 89	
	Cash in Drawer 678 48	56,635 37
		$1,253,640 18

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H. Jones Brooke,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Spencer McIlvain,
J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 15

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*. Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than

$500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN,
FURMAN SHEPPARD,
THOS. MACKELLAR,
JOHN SUPPLEE,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,
SILAS YERKES, JR.,
ALFRED S. GILLETT,
N. S. LAWRENCE,
CHARLES I. DUPONT,
HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

FRANKLIN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866,

$2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 15
Premiums	1,162,308 81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53. INCOME FOR 1866 $310,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE **1829** *OVER*

$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,
Tobias Wagner,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,
Edward C. Dale,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. 2 3 1123

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,
M. B. Mahoney,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton,
Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
David Lewis,
Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmond Castillon,
Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 1

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 4 15

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

No. 150 S. FOURTH Street.

Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500,000.

Paid-up Capital, $100,000.

Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.

DIRECTORS.

James Brown,
Charles A. Duy,
William D. Lewis,
William B. Bullock,
William N. Needles,
John D. Taylor,
Thomas Kimber, Jr.,
Lemuel Coffin,
J. Hillborn Jones,
John Woodside,
William C. Longstreth,
J. N. Hutchinson.

JAMES BROWN, President.
CHAS. A. DUY, Vice-President.
THOMAS NEILSON, Secretary. 3 30

THE PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, Third Month 22d, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, and GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel R. Shipley,
Jeremiah Hacker,
Joshua H. Morris,
Richard Wood,
Richard Cadbury,
Henry Haines,
T. Wistar Brown,
William C. Longstreth,
Charles F. Coffin.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary. 7 28

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT

INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 133 South FOURTH Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $10 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent, securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work, of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street. 1 2 10m

ICE COMPANIES.

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE!

INCORPORATED 1864.

THOMAS E. CAHILL, President.
JOHN GOODYEAR, Secretary.
HENRY THOMAS, Superintendent.

COLD SPRING ICE AND COAL COMPANY

Dealers in and Shippers of Ice and Coal.

We are now prepared to furnish BEST QUALITY Ice in large or small quantities, to hotels, steamboats, ice cream saloons, families, offices, etc., and at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. Ice served DAILY in all paved limits of the consolidated city, West Philadelphia, Mantua, Richmond, and Germantown. Your custom and influence is respectfully solicited. You can rely on being served with a PURE article and PROMPTLY.

Send your order to

OFFICE, No. 435 WALNUT STREET.

DEPOTS.

S. W. corner TWELFTH and WILLOW Streets.
North Pennsylvania Railroad and MASTER Street.
LOMBARD and TWENTY-FIFTH Streets.
PINE Street Wharf, Schuylkill. 4 7 2m4p

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,

REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO

Broad Street, Above Race, East Side

Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.

HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.

The undersigned, feeling exceedingly thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having sold his entire interest to

MESSRS. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS,

Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, etc.,

5 23m A. BROWN.

KEEP COOL!! KEEP COOL!!

BY ORDERING YOUR ICE OF

CHARLES S. CARPENTER & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

ICE DEALERS,

No. 717 WILLOW, Above Franklin St.

Families supplied satisfactorily and at reduced rates. Dealers and large consumers furnished on reasonable terms.

CHARLES S. CARPENTER,
JOHN GLENDENING,
JOSEPH M. TRUMAN, Jr.,
5 22 1m Proprietors.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING

ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,

3 12 mths No. 510 RACE Street.

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such commendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists.

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist.

BOSTON, March 7, 1859.

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle, at No. 226 North THIRD Street, Philadelphia. 4 3

M. NATHANS & SONS,

IMPORTERS

OF

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,

Etc. Etc.

No. 19 North FRONT Street

PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 19m

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, No. 519 PINE Street. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. 1 95

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23, 1866.

Offers will be received by this Bureau until the 12th of June, 1866, for the purchase of the following-named vessels, which may be seen at the Navy Yards indicated:—

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

Screw steamer "SAGAMORE," of 507 tons, old measurement.

Screw steamer "ALTHEA," of 72 tons, old measurement.

Sloop-of-war "ST. LOUIS," of 700 tons, old measurement.

NEW YORK NAVY YARD.

Paddle-wheel steamer "JAMES ADGER," of 1151 tons, old measurement.

Paddle-wheel steamer "OCTORARA," of 829 tons, old measurement.

Paddle-wheel steamer "TRITONIA," of 202 tons, old measurement.

Screw steamer "JASMINE," of 122 tons, old measurement.

Screw steamer "KANAWHA," of 507 tons, old measurement.

Screw steamer "MARIGOLD," of 115 tons, old measurement.

BOSTON NAVY YARD.

Sloop-of-war "JOHN ADAMS," of 700 tons.

These vessels will be sold with their spars, standing rigging, two boats, and such other articles as will be shown to applicants by the Commandants of the Yard where the vessels lie, with the exception of their armaments, navy anchors and chains, nautical instruments, and stores. These vessels can be seen and the inventories examined at any time, on application to the Commandants of the Yards.

Government reserves the right to withdraw any of the vessels from sale.

Payments must be made within three days from the date of the reception of the notice of the acceptance of an offer, and the vessels must be removed from the Navy Yard within ten days from the date of the deposit.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for the Purchase of Vessels." 5 24thfm9t

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1866.

The attention of capitalists seeking a profitable investment is invited to this sale.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General (Division of River and Rail Transportation), at WASHINGTON, D. C., until the first day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, bridges, etc., the railroad materials and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

This route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. Boats on the river now charge, it is stated, for freight to Brownsville, as high as $5 per barrel, and for passengers $15 each.

The road is five-feet guage, good ties, T rail, and full-spiked.

More particular description of the property can be obtained at this office, or at that of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, at New Orleans.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies, whenever required, at the rates paid by Government at the time to the New York Central Railroad.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.

Ten per cent cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be endorsed, "Proposals for purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed to the Division of River and Rail Transportation, Quartermaster General's Office, Washington, D. C.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., in charge of Fourth Division Q. M. G. O. 4 23 tM31

GOVERNMENT SALE OF MOLASSES.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, of the form furnished by the undersigned, will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, May 31, 1866, for the sale of about

14 500 GALLONS OF MOLASSES.

(83 barrels averaging about 42 gallons each, and 479 half barrels averaging about 23 gallons each.)

Proposals will not be received for less than three (3) barrels or five (5) half barrels.

All the packages have been regauged and recoopered; but, if desired by the purchaser, will be regauged by a reliable inspector before their delivery. It can be seen at the Subsistence Storehouse, at Sixth street wharf, Washington, D. C., or samples will be found with the following officers:—

Brevet Brigadier-General H. F. CLARKE, A. C. G. S., U. S. A., New York city.

Brevet Brigadier-General C. L. KILBURN, A. C. G. S., U. S. A., Philadelphia, Pa.

Brevet Brigadier-General T. WILSON, V. S. and Brevet Lieut. Col., Captain and C. S., U. S. A., Baltimore, Md.

Or at this office.

Payment in Government funds, about fifty per cent of which will be required on the acceptance of the bid, and the remainder before the delivery commences.

No bid received from parties who have failed to comply with their contracts.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of their bids.

All purchases will be loaded at the Government wharf in Washington, D. C., free of expense.

The usual reservation by the Government in regard to bids will be observed.

G. BELL,
5 15 tuth6t Major and C. S., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR HEATING FORD'S THEATRE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, June 12, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for HEATING, by steam (direct radiation), the building in this city known as "Ford's Theatre," and the two small buildings connected therewith.

Bids should be accompanied by plans showing the manner in which it is proposed to do the work, and state the amount of radiating surface proposed for, with a description of the boiler and its capacity.

The work must be completed by the first day of September, 1866.

No bids will be entertained except those from persons who are known to be in this business, and can refer to similar work which has been executed by them.

Half of the amount stipulated to be paid for the work will be paid on its completion, and the remaining one half will be retained until the heating capacities of the apparatus shall have been thoroughly tested and found satisfactory.

Bidders can see the buildings and receive information in reference to the work by applying to Mr. EDWARD CLARK, Government Architect, No. 398 Fourth street, opposite City Hall, Washington, D. C.

Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, plainly endorsed, "Proposals for Heating Ford's Theatre."

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
5 29 11t Depot of Washington.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY,
FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 25, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, are invited until 10 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, the 7th day of June, 1866, for the sale of about

9500 GALLONS OF MOLASSES.

(Three hundred and ninety-five half-barrels, averaging about 24 gallons each.)

This article is branded "Syrup," from Howell, Barr & Co., was made from Muscovado Molasses in December, 1864, and is in good order.

The packages will be recoopered, and put in shipping order; the quantity determined by a Government gauger.

Proposals will not be received for less than five (5) half-barrels.

The Molasses will be delivered on board vessel, free of wharfage, dockage, or labor.

Purchasers will be allowed ten (10) days to remove property.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds, of which fifty per cent will be required on the acceptance of the bid, the balance before delivery of purchases.

Bidders are requested to be present, or represented, at the opening of the bids.

Proposals should be endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Molasses," and addressed to

JAMES CURRY,
5 26 10t Colonel and C. S. V.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 1139 GIRARD Street.
PHILADELPHIA, May 25, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, on the grounds at Nicetown, Philadelphia, Pa., on SATURDAY, June 2, 1866, sale commencing at 11 o'clock A. M. precisely, the Building, etc., heretofore known as the

McCLELLAN U. S. HOSPITAL,

VIZ.:

34 Frame Buildings.
2 Cedar Water Tanks, capacity 15,000 gallons each.
2 do. do. do. do. 4000 do. do.
1 do. do. do. do. 2500 do. do.
2 Large Tubular Boilers, 33 inches in diameter.
1 Guild & Garrison's Steam Pump.
1 Worthington Steam Pump, No. 1.
2 Cooking Ranges.
19 Iron Soil Containers.
12 Iron Hoppers.
2 Iron Truck Cars.
1 Ice Box.
4 Wash Troughs, 15 feet long.
37 Wooden Wash Sinks, zinc-lined.
34 Table Tops and 270 Trestles.
98 Wooden Benches.
29 Tables.
64 Window Sash (assorted).
1 Flag-staff.
Counters, Drawers, Shelving, etc., in Dispensary.
2725 feet Oak Picket Fence.
36,000 feet loose Lumber.
110,200 Bricks in chimney, stacks, ranges, etc.

The frame buildings contain about—

302,424 feet Hemlock and White Pine Scantling.
378,079 feet Flooring and Tongued Boards.
231,298 feet Rough Boards.

The buildings will be sold separately.

Terms of Sale—Cash, in Government funds.

A deposit of ten (10) per cent to be paid on every accepted bid; the balance to be paid immediately after the sale.

The Iron and Terra Cotta Pipes to be sold by the foot, more or less, as they lie buried in the ground, to be dug up and the ground filled in by the purchaser and by superficial measurement amount to

4150 feet of 3-inch Iron Water Pipe.
790 feet of 3-inch Iron Gas Pipe.
280 feet of 1½ inch Iron Gas Pipe.
2780 feet of 12 inch Terra Cotta Pipe.
1425 feet of 8-inch Terra Cotta Pipe.

Plans of the buildings can be obtained and schedule of the lots seen upon application at this office.

The Buildings, etc., must be removed within twenty (20) days from date of sale, and will be at the risk of the purchasers.

The 8, 9, and 10 o'clock A. M. trains of the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company will arrive at the McClellan Hospital in time for the sale, starting from Ninth and Green streets.

By order of

Brev. Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Q. M. Gen. U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME,
5 25 7t Captain and Asst. Q. M.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 19 STATE Street, New York City.
May 28, 1866.

In pursuance of orders of the War Department, I will sell at Public Auction, at 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 7th day of June, 1866, at the premises, Trenton, New Jersey, the Buildings, Barracks, etc., constituting the "Depot Camp," viz.:—

Five Barracks, two stories high, and 80 by 30 feet each.
Officers' Quarters, 120 by 30 feet.
Guard House, 30 by 50 feet.
Hospital, 30 by 50 feet.
Quartermaster's and Commissary's Storehouse, 30 by 50 feet.
Storehouse, 150 by 24 feet.
Kitchen, 16 by 16 feet.
Warehouse, 16 by 16 feet.
Shed, 10 by 18 feet.
Blacksmith Shop, 16 by 10 feet.
Wagon-Master's Office, 12 by 12 feet.
Stable, 260 by 26 feet.
Small Stable, 16 by 40 feet.
Watch-house, 6 by 7 feet.
2250 feet of Fence, 9 feet high, and
450 feet of open Fence, 4 feet high.

The buildings were built of good merchantable lumber, and are in good condition.

The buildings will be sold separately.

Also, unless otherwise ordered, a quantity of Quartermaster's Stores, and Camp and Garrison Equipage, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:—

5 Horses.
4 Army Wagons.
1 Spring Wagon.
Officers' Desks, Tables, Chairs.
Stoves, Stove-pipe, Ranges.
Leather Water Buckets.
Wooden Pails.
Carpenters' Tools.
Spades, Shovels.
Coal Hods.
Harness.
Axes, Hatchets.
Whitewash Brushes, etc.
Caps, Trowsers, Coats, Blouses, etc.

Also, 35 cords of Pine Wood, and

10,000 feet assorted seasoned Lumber, in good order.

Terms of sale—Cash on rendition of accounts.

The buildings must be removed as soon as practicable, and at the risk of the purchasers.

For further information in regard to the nature and kind of materials and articles, and their situation and condition, application should be made at the Quartermaster's Office in Trenton, to HENRY T. HOLCOMB, Agent, or to the undersigned.

The Government reserves the right of declining all bids offered, if they are considered unfair or disadvantageous.

By order of

Bvt. Major-Gen. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Chief Quartermaster Department of the East.
B. C. MORGAN,
5 29 8t Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

LARGE SALE OF ARMY WAGONS, AMBULANCES, HARNESS, SCRAP IRON, ETC.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Brigadier-General C. H. Tompkins, Quartermaster, at LINCOLN DEPOT, Washington, D. C., on MONDAY, June 11, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of Quartermaster's Stores, consisting of

495 Army Wagons,
250 Army Wagons with Hay Racks,
14 two-horse Wagons,
17 Spring Wagons,
4 Watering Carts,
48 Light Carts,
50 two-horse Ambulances,
1 Buggy,
1034 single sets Harness,
452 Saddles,
21,570 pounds Scrap Chain,
5000 pounds old Wagon Axles,
285 pounds Coil Chain,
1692 pounds Lead Pipe,
165 pounds Scrap Iron,
2077 pounds of Lead,
3500 pounds Scrap Steel,
17,000 pounds Scrap Tongue Irons,
11,000 pounds Scrap Brake Irons,
30,000 pounds old Horse Shoes,
4000 pounds old Wagon Tire,
700 Sash with Glass,
195 pounds Tallow,
Wagon and Ambulance Wheels,
Wheelbarrows,
Blankets,
Buckets,
Chains,
Halters,
Wrenches,
Anvils,
Smiths' Bellows,
Portable Forges,
Planes,
Barrels,
Kettles,
Stoves, etc.

This property has been worn, but a large portion of it is still serviceable.

The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
5 22 17t Depot of Washington.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
NEW YORK, May 17, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of LAIGHT and WASHINGTON Streets, New York city, on FRIDAY, June 1st next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., as follows:—

20,000 Spades, new.
1000 Shovels, new.
20,000 Pickaxes, new.
20,000 Pickaxe-Handles, new.

These goods are from the best manufacturers, and are in the original packages.

Samples of the above articles can be seen at the depot, and further information obtained.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds. Ten per cent. down, and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within three days of sale, under forfeiture of the goods and ten per cent.

Brevet Brig.-General D. H. VINTON,
5 19 9t D. Q. M. General U. S. A.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. GRIEL & BRO.,

GENERAL AGENTS,

5 10 1m No. 28 South SIXTEENTH St., Philada.

"A Point upon Which We All Can Stand."

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

Under the above caption there recently appeared an editorial in your paper, upon the question of an "equalization of bounties to soldiers and sailors," which was duly appreciated by those who enjoyed its perusal. Although this subject has been urged upon Congress with as much vehemence as could with propriety be given it, yet it is a burning shame that their action upon the matter has been thus far so tardy, and now that it has passed the House, we are led to believe that "it will meet with opposition in the Senate." Can it be that our Senators have made up their minds that now, the war being over, and the army mostly out of service, the soldiers of that army are to be recollected no longer, and if they are to be, that windy resolutions in the shape of thanks are sufficient?

If there is anything in the shape of downright neglect—not to say inconsistency—it is in refusing to grant to those of our soldiers who left for the battle field at the commencement of the war as full a compensation as those who went in at the eleventh hour, and at the waning of the Rebellion, under the influence of high bounties and other pecuniary inducements. It is a fact patent to all that those who enlisted at the first call to arms, with no other inducement than a patriotic spirit and the meagre pay proper that the Government then offered, left comfortable homes and lucrative occupations to defend and, if necessary, to die in their country's cause. Now shall it be said that this part of the army are not entitled to the same consideration as those who came in under the influence of the high bounties referred to, or backed by immense sums in the shape of substitute money—thousands of whom, we are prepared to prove, were mustered out ere they were a month in the field, or even had a musket in their hands?

This measure is opposed by some upon the ground that it would be "an unwarrantable expenditure of money, and that it would increase the debt of the country." To this we would say, can that measure be called such a terribly unwarrantable squandering of the public money, that gives to a man, who has lost his situation and health, and even risked his life in defense of his country, a few paltry dollars to enable him to start again upon the great highway of life? Certainly, those who sit in the councils of our nation appear to have no such scruples in regard to wasting the time and money both, of the Government, in running up to New England (some of them) in order to stump the State for a certain candidate for Governor, or in voting money to "International Fairs," or in legislating for the benefit of the "Sea Islands." What a jewel is consistency, in their case!

As to its increasing the public debt, what item, we ask, deserves, with more propriety, to be part of the debt of a nation, than that which fairly remunerates those who risked their lives to save that nation? We think it may be safely said, that it is owing, in a great degree, to the services of the men who ask for this "equalization," the fact that we have a nation, a public debt, and, thank God! money to pay the interest on that debt, and, in time, the debt itself.

The writer of this was in the service of the United States, as a private soldier, for nearly three years, and upon applying for the pay due us by the Government, we were refused by the paymaster, in consequence of some alleged informality in our discharge papers. We were referred to a superior official, then to his superior, who in turn suggested that it would be better to put the matter in the shape of a claim against the Government. Not being in a condition to commence a claim against the Government, for over a year's back pay, we went to President Lincoln himself. Having looked at the papers, he turned round in his chair, and eyeing us from head to foot, remarked, "You are aware, young man, that without a proper degree of system, which to some may smatter a little of formality, the machinery of a Government like this could not properly go on. At the same time it is not the policy of the Government to allow a slight technicality like this to prevent a soldier from getting that which is justly due him." Folding the papers, he quickly endorsed them:—"If this man has performed his duty, as appears to be evident, let him be paid. A. Lincoln." As he handed them back to us, he remarked, with a very significant smile, "*We must be a little easy with you, boys; we may need you again.*"

In view of the present unsettled condition of political matters throughout the world, the event of our soldiers being *needed again* is not the most unlikely thing that could possibly occur, and in this case, is it to be supposed, in view of the treatment of our rank and file by Congress since the war upon certain matters, that there will be the same alacrity shown in responding to the call for recruits as there was in 1861 and 1862? If the soldier is a creature of any common sense, is it to be supposed that he will rush at once to the defense of the standard of his country, taking the meagre pay proper of the Government, or will he be apt to wait until that Government comes to him in its extremity with magnificent inducements in the shape of extra pay or high bounties?

Some may say that the true patriot and lover of his country should not take such things into consideration, but our experience is (and we are not alone in the opinion) that true patriotism loses none of its force by being allied to "pecuniary contentment," and that the true soldier fights just as well with "greenbacks" in his pocket, with the knowledge that his family are decently provided for at home, or that he will have something to fall back upon at the end of the war, as he would do without these incentives.

PRIVATE
82d Pennsylvania Volunteers.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—A full house assembled to greet the *debut* of the Webb Sisters. These young ladies played a two weeks engagement last year at the Arch. They have, unfortunately, a propensity for giving what are called protean pieces, patchworks kept together from one impersonation and another by such flimsy stuff that it will not hold either interest or probability, and is most wearying. It would be far better to personate one after another the various changes, as Miss Stanley did, rather than inflict a piece on the audience like the *Dying Child.* It was well put on the stage, and had all the assistance from the company possible, still it was intensely tiresome. Miss Emma Webb is a nice looking, ladylike person, with discretion sufficient not to attempt too much. She is chiefly employed in interesting young heroines, or in singing second, in duets, with Miss Ada. Miss Ada is pretty, young, lively, with magnificent eyes. Her vivacity is her special talent. She changes her dresses with great quickness, but remains ever the same person. Her dialects are all alike; but then she is young and pretty, and full of animal spirits, sings a good comic song and dances a capital jig, has no objection to breeches—long or short—and, in fact, is in every way calculated to fill the house, from the gallery to the pit—especially the galleries. The great advantage with the Webb Sisters is, that they know about five hundred pieces, and vary them every night, giving generally two or three each performance.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mrs. John Drew made her first appearance last night to a very moderately filled house, in the comedy of *The Needful.* The play was as successful as on its first presentation, the whole company having parts in it suited to their specialities. Mr. Mackay, of course, carried off the honors of the evening. His thoroughly artistic and natural delineation of the simple-minded cockney is a picture that engraves itself on the memory.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Booth appears this evening in "Shylock" and "Petruchio." Mr. Booth's "Shylock" is another of the gems of his talent.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON.—The patrons of the Pirelli Amateur Italian Opera and the Seventeenth Street Drawing Room will not forget the complimentary benefit to Mr. William Johnson, to take place this evening. The bill provided for the occasion is a most attractive one throughout, and we doubt not the house will be crowded to its utmost capacity. Mr. Johnson is every way deserving of the proffered testimonial, and we shall be glad to know that the results of the entertainment will have fully equalled his deserts.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. and Mrs. Mordaunt give a farewell benefit here to-morrow evening. The *Colleen Bawn* with Mr. and Mrs. Mordaunt, Miss Noemie de Marguerittes appearing as "Eily O'Connor" for the first time. The other attractions are great. Mr. Mordaunt has long been popular amongst us, and should receive a hearty farewell, showing how he has been appreciated and how he will be regretted.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—The "Carolina Twins" remain only this week. The medical faculty have all pronounced them wonders in the natural and scientific world. They are pleasant and lively girls, and there is nothing startling in their appearance. They remain only this week.

MUSICAL FUND HALL.—Mr. I. L. Rice will give his farewell concert this evening. Mr. Wolfsohn and Mr. Simon Hassler will play.

A PHENOMENON.—On the morning of the 31 instant, from half-past eleven to a quarter-past twelve, Birmingham, England, was enveloped in almost total darkness, and again at half-past four P. M. it was as dark as in the middle of a winter's night. At both periods there was a moderate fall of rain, with a little wind.

ARMY GAZETTE.

Court-Martial for the Trial of Paymaster Paulding.

A general court-martial has been appointed to meet at the city of Washington, on the 28th day of May, 1866, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. E. Paulding, additional paymaster United States service, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it.

Detail of the Court—Major-General C. C. Augur, United States Volunteers; Brevet Brigadier-General P. P. De Witt, Colonel Veteran Reserve Corps; Brevet Brigadier General O. V. Dayton, Colonel 19th Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps; Brevet Brigadier-General E. P. Fyffe, Colonel 7th Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps; Brevet Colonel D. M. Sells, Lieutenant-Colonel 107th Regiment United States Colored Troops; Brevet Colonel T. A. Dodge, Major Veteran Reserve Corps; Major D. F. Foley, Veteran Reserve Corps; Captain W. K. Haviland, 14th Regiment Veteran Corps, Judge Advocate.

No other officers than those named can be assembled without manifest injury to the service. The court will sit without regard to hours.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Allowance to Navy Officers.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 23, 1866.—Congress having, in view of the call for increased compensation to officers of the navy, repealed the law which prohibited any allowance to them for rent of quarters, or to pay rent for furniture or for lights, or fuel, etc., the Department, in order to prevent a recurrence of the irregularities, abuses, and arbitrary allowances which occasioned the prohibition, deems it proper to establish a fixed rate of compensation in lieu of the extra allowances which were prohibited by the law now repealed. Accordingly, from and after the first day of June proximo, officers who are not provided with quarters on shore stations will be allowed a sum equal to thirty-three and a third per centum of their pay in lieu of all allowances, except for mileage or travelling expenses under orders, and those provided with such quarters twenty per centum of their pay in lieu of said allowance. The act of March 3, 1865, having increased the pay of midshipmen and mates, the allowance hereby authorized will not be extended to them.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

CRIME IN SCOTLAND.—From an official return it appears that in 1865 there were 2567 offenders committed for trial in Scotland. Of these, three were sentenced to death, 179 to penal servitude, 1884 to various terms of imprisonment, 19 to be detained in reformatory schools, and 216 to be whipped, fined, or discharged on security.

AUCTION SALES.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK,
AUCTIONEERS,
5 18§ No. 240 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SPRING SALE OF 800 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS, EMBROIDERIES LINEN AND HOSIERY GOODS, ETC., BY CATALOGUE.

On Wednesday Morning,

May 30, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a most attractive assortment of seasonable and desirable goods for present sales.

CLOAKS, COATS, ETC.

Also, on Wednesday Morning, an invoice of latest Paris styles heavy gros grain, gros de Naples and French cloth cloaks, coats circulars, basques, basquines, etc., all made and trimmed in a superior manner for first-class sales. 1t

LARGE SPECIAL PEREMPTORY SALE

OF

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Embroideries, White Goods, Etc. Etc.

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PANCOAST & WARNOCK,
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AT THEIR SALES-ROOM,
No. 240 MARKET Street, Philadelphia,
On WEDNESDAY, May 30,
Commencing at 10 o'clock precisely,

The entire balance of his spring importations, consisting in part of, viz:—

Plain and Veined Cambric Edgings, in choicest quality.

Plain and Veined Cambric Insertings, in choicest quality.

A full line of Swiss Edgings and Insertings.

An entire importation of Cambric Bands and Flouncings.

Hamburg, Swiss and Cambric Insertions.

A large invoice Loom Edgings and Insertings.

A complete assortment of Embroidered Cotton Handkerchiefs.

A complete assortment of Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs.

A complete assortment of Embroidered Union Handkerchiefs.

The entire balance of Cowan & Co.'s patent and assorted Frilling.

A choice assortment of Linen Embroidered Sets.

A large invoice of Shirred and Plaited Muslins.

A full line of Cluny Lace Edgings and Insertings, of latest style.

A large invoice of real Thread Edgings.

ALSO,

There will be included in the sale full lines of Morocco Pocket Wallets and Bags of superior quality, for first class sales.

A large invoice Paris and Chinese Fans, Paris Fancy Goods, Trimmings, etc.

A full line of superior make and latest style Hoop Skirts and Corsets, etc.

We invite the particular attention of the trade to this sale, which will comprise the most full and complete assortment of these goods ever offered at public sale in this city.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK,
5 25 4t AUCTIONEERS.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 5 21§

SPECIAL SALE

OF

HIGH-CLASS IMPORTED PAINTINGS.

B. SCOTT, Jr., is instructed by Mr. A. D. HUYVETTER to announce a closing sale of his importation of valuable foreign paintings previous to his departure for Europe in the steamer of the 2d of June. The catalogue will embrace 194 subjects, the best productions of the following eminent artists of the French, Flemish, English, Belgian, and Dusseldorf schools:—

T. Carabain, Brussels.
F. Krusemann, Brussels.
Ch. Leickert, Amsterdam.
H. Von Seben, Brussels.
A. Eversen, Amsterdam.
Eugn. Verboeckhoven, Amsterdam.
F. Carolus, Brussels.
L. Robbe, Brussels.
J. Reekers, Amsterdam.
M. A. Koekkoek, Amsterdam.
J. W. Bilders, Amsterdam.
F. Musin, Brussels.
M. Savry, Utrecht.
J. Stroebel, Amsterdam.
J. Ruyten, Amsterdam.
F. Lebret, Leyden.
A. F. Verhoeven Ball, Antwerp.
M. Diddaert, Antwerp.
Camille Van Leemputten, Brussels.

The sale will take place at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, on the

EVENINGS OF WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY,

May 30 and 31, and June 1, at 8 o'clock.

The paintings will be open for exhibition on Monday, at 12 o'clock M., and will remain open day and evening until time of sale. The Gallery will remain closed till time of exhibition. 5 26 4t

FINE HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

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Large saleroom contains a full stock of good serviceable SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS, best Leather and workmanship, for city trade, at moderate, prices, and made to order at short notice.

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FROM THE BEST GOODS,
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Premises can be seen and house opened every day until the 1st of June.

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For further particulars, inquire at
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No bonus or charges made on either owner or tenant.
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FOR THE TRANSACTION OF A
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WHITE PINE FLOORING.
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PLASTERING LATH.

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ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
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FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
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Should you desire anything in our line, it will be to your advantage to call and examine our stock, which is as large and varied as can be found anywhere, and PRICES THE LOWEST.

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All kinds of Furniture wanted by housekeepers at exceedingly low prices at either of their immense establishments. If you want to save money and get well served go to GOULD & CO. before purchasing elsewhere. Corner of NINTH and MARKET, and Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street. 2 10 5p

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Figured Mohair Lustres, 40 cents a yard.

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Just received, direct from Europe, several invoices of BATH AND CHAMBER TOWELS, which I have marked down

BELOW USUAL JOBBING PRICES.

Very Good Power Loom Huck Towels, 25 cents.
Heavy Power Loom Huck Towels, 31 and 37½ cents.
Power Loom Towels, extra sizes, 45 and 50 cents.
Medical Huck Towels, 45, 50, 56, 62½ cents.
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REGISTERED DIAPER BATH TOWEL.

This is a new article, very desirable for those who want a soft, thick, absorbent towel.

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Good Bleached Huck Towels, 25 cents.
Better Quality Huck Towels, 31 to 50 cents.
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French Glass Towels, 25 cents.
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